May 17, 1770. NUMB. 2160.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By Captain CARR, *arrived here from London; and Captain* CUMMINGS, *arrived at Boſton, from the ſame Place, we have the following Advices, viz.*

SMYRNA, December 30.

WE have juſt been upon the Point of ſuffering one of the moſt terrible Calamities that can be imagined. On the 23d of this Month above 40 Turks conſpired to aſſaſſinate, the next Day, being Sunday, all the Greeks whom they could find in the Churches, then to ſet Fire to different Quarters of the City, and to profit of the Diſorder which ſuch a Diſaſter would cauſe, by carrying off the richeſt Effects of the Inhabitants, and maſſacring all who ſhould offer to oppoſe them. Happily, however, this deteſtable Affair was diſcovered on the Evening before it was to have been put into Execution. The Muſelim, or Supreme Judge, has ſeized on the greateſt Part of the Conſpirators, ſome of whom have been privately put to Death, others have been exiled, and the Remainder are in cloſe Confinement.

Leyden, March 9. We have this Moment received, by Letters from Warſaw, dated February 21, the News that the Ruſſians have taken the Caſtle of Brailow, by Aſſault, where they found 190 Cannon, &c. 400 Turks have been made Priſoners, 1500 cut to Pieces, and a great Number drowned in the Danube, which River the Ruſſians are actually Maſters of.

Extract of a Letter from Bruſſels, March 1.

"At Two o'Clock this Morning, Prince Charles received an Expreſs from Vienna, with an Account that the Imperial Army of Ruſſia, after their Retreat from the Suburbs of Bender, had retired as far into Pololia as the Environs of Konetzpo, where being joined by 69,000 choſen Ruſſian Troops, they immediately advanced to Bender, at which Place they arrived at Night, the 1ſt of February, the Eve of the grand Feſtival of the Muſſelmen, and at One o'Clock the following Morning ſtormed the Gate of St. Sophia, of which they were in Poſſeſſion after a ſhort Conteſt; 40,000 Ruſſians immediately entered the City, the Turks being in their Moſques. An incredible Slaughter and Plunder was made before any Quarter could be granted. The Loſs of the Ruſſians was inconſiderable, in Compariſon of the bloody Slaughter of the Turks, of whom, it is imagined, not leſs than 30,000 have periſhed by the Sword. One Hundred and Thirty-nine Pieces of Braſs Ordnance; 250 Iron Cannon, the latter moſtly unſerviceable; 47 Quintals of Powder; the Baggage of the new Grand Viſir; the Batons of 5 Baſhaws; the Seraſkier's Tents and Women; 50 Pair of Colours; 19 Standards; 300 Camels, the military Cheſt for the Payment of the Janiſſaries, lately ſent from Conſtantinople, and an incredible Quantity of rich Baggage, were taken in Bender.

"Such was the Ardour of the Coſſacks, that they purſued the Tartars through the Gate of Borlat, and, when the Expreſs left Bender, the Ruſſian Light Troops had made a continued Slaughter of them as far as Oblucece, upon the Danube, where the Regiments of Livonia and Nevogorod, forming a Body of 6000 Grenadiers, with 12,000 Light Troops, and a Train of Light Artillery, were in full March."

LONDON.

March 8. It is ſaid a certain well known patriotic Nobleman, whoſe very Name once was enough to make our Enemies tremble, has ever ſince the Concluſion of the late Peace, kept up his foreign Intelligence, which enabled him, during the War, to fruſtrate the moſt conſummate Intrigues of the ſeveral Cabinets of Europe, in Oppoſition to Great-Britain. And we are aſſured from the ſame Channel, he is now conſtantly ſupplied with every material Occurrence reſpecting the Intereſt of his King and Country. No wonder he was ſo ſanguine in a particular Place, on the Expediency of certain Meaſures, which are now become the Subject of popular Declamation.

March 10. Saturday Morning arrived in Town the Earl of Chatham: About One o'Clock the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor viſited him, at his Houſe in Pall-Mall, and ſtaid ſome Time; after which the Earl of Chatham made a Viſit to the Marquis of Rockingham, in Groſvenor-ſquare; and dined with Earl Temple, in Pall-Mall; in the Evening returned to his Seat at Hayes in Kent.

March 12. It was ſtrongly reported upon Change on Friday, that a Veſſel was arrived Expreſs from Jamaica, which brings an Account, that a Fleet of Spaniſh Men of War, conſiſting of ſeveral Ships of the Line, Frigates, Bomb-ketches, and Tranſports, with Troops on board, was arrived off that Iſland, but that they had made no Attempt on any Part of it.

There are more than common Apprehenſions about Minorca, as a ſmall Spaniſh Fleet has been joined by another off Toulon. Two Iriſh Generals have engaged their Heads to reunite Minorca and Jamaica to the Crown of Spain, once ſuch valuable Jewels there.

It has been remarked that Lord Chatham's Aſſertions, relative to the hoſtile Deſigns of our Enemies, ſeem to be realized, by the Orders which have been given for augmenting the Marines, and fitting out ſeveral Ships of War in the Out-ports.

It is reported, that a Fleet of Obſervation is now fitting out, the Command of which, it is ſaid, will be given to Sir Charles Bridges Rodney.

It is ſaid, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will embark on board the Squadron now fitting out at Portſmouth, and is ſaid to be intended for the Mediterranean.

It is reported, that a great Naval Officer has adviſed the King to put his Royal Navy into the moſt reſpectable Condition.

It is certain that two foreign Ambaſſadors continue to diſavow, in the ſtrongeſt Terms, the ſuppoſed hoſtile Deſigns of their reſpective Courts, without pretending to deny that their Navies are augmenting with all Diligence.

If Credit may be given to ſome private Letters from Peterſburgh, nothing leſs than the entire Demolition of Conſtantinople is threatened by the Ruſſian Generals (in caſe of an obſtinate Reſiſtance) ſhould they be able to penetrate thither.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Alexander Munro, Eſq; to be His Majeſty's Conſul at Madrid, in the Room of James Bruſby, Eſq;

It is ſaid the Newfoundland Squadron, to be ſent out this Seaſon, under the Command of Governor Byron, is to be conſiderably augmented, as it is expected the French are exporting vaſt Quantities of European Manufactures, intended for carrying on a clandeſtine Trade with the Britiſh Colonies.

We are informed, that 1,800,000l. will be wanted for paying off Exchequer Bills, granted laſt Seſſions, and that 5500l. will be wanted for the civil Government of Senegambia.

We hear that Orders have been ſent to carry ſome Diſpatches of Importance to the Governor of Jamaica.

Moſt of the Outward-bound Ships lying in the River, are puting into the ſame Condition as in Times of actual War.

The Style of two foreign Ambaſſadors here is ſaid to have been ſtrangely altered within theſe few Weeks paſt. One of them being queſtioned by a noble Earl, concerning the great naval Armaments of his Maſter, made this laconick Reply; "My Lord, you yourſelf have declared in Parliament, that theſe are only News-paper Stories, calculated for the Purpoſes of Change-alley."

The fluctuating State of the Stocks plainly indicates ſome Stroke is meditating, but from what Quarter is uncertain; however, they keep falling every Day, and Yeſterday they fell upwards of One per Cent.

Some additional Circumſtances relating to the Reception of the SHERIFFS *at St. James's.*

WHILST the Sheriffs were waiting on Wedneſday, Lord Denbigh came up to the City Remembrancer, and aſked him, whether the Addreſs, &c. was ſigned and ſealed, or how it was authenticated? The Remembrancer ſaid, he was a City Officer, and that it was no Part of his Office to give Lord Denbigh an Anſwer to his Queſtion. Lord Denbigh then went to Mr. Sheriff Townſend, and aſked him, whether the Buſineſs, which brought him there, was not new and ſingular; and, whether the City had ever preſented a Remonſtrance to a King before? Mr. Townſend replied with another Queſtion, Did ever a King of England before turn a deaf Ear to the Petitions of 60,000 Freeholders, and his Back on thoſe who preſented them? Lord Denbigh then aſked, what made a Corporate Act? Mr. Townſend, laughing, anſwered, an Act of the Corporation, to be ſure.

On Thurſday Evening the Sheriffs received the following Letter from Lord Weymouth:

"GENTLEMEN, *St. James's, March* 8, 1770.

"The King commands me to inform you, in Conſequence of the Meſſage which you brought Yeſterday to St. James's, that he is *always ready* to receive Applications from *any of his Subjects*; but as the preſent Caſe of Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, ſeems entirely new, I am commanded to enquire of you in what Manner it is *authenticated*, and what the *Nature of the Aſſembly* was, in which this Meaſure was adopted.-------When you furniſh ME with Anſwers to theſe Queſtions, I ſhall ſignify to you his Majeſty's further Pleaſure. I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient,

Sheriffs of London. Humble Servant,

WEYMOUTH."

Friday Noon, at Twenty Minutes after Twelve, the Sheriffs went to St. James's. About One, Lord Bolingbroke, the Lord in Waiting, came: The Remembrancer told him, that the Sheriffs of London were attending his Majeſty's Pleaſure, and that they required an Audience. Some Time after Lord Bolingbroke came out, and enquired of the Sheriffs, whether he was to tell his Majeſty that they came with a freſh Meſſage, or with a Meſſage? The Sheriffs anſwered, with a Meſſage. Soon after the two Secretaries of State, Lord Rochfort, and Lord Weymouth, came to the Sheriffs. Lord Weymouth aſked them, "Whether they had received his Letter, which was written by his Majeſty's Order?"

Sheriffs. "We have."

Lord Weymouth. "His Majeſty deſires to know, Whether you come in Conſequence of that Letter, or whether you come on any freſh Buſineſs?"

Sheriffs. "We come in Conſequence of that Letter."

Lord Weymouth. "Would it not be more proper to ſend an Anſwer in Writing through me?"

Sheriffs. "We act miniſterially. As Sheriffs of London we have a Right to an Audience; and cannot communicate to any other Perſon than the King, the Subject of our Meſſage."

Lord Weymouth. "I do not diſpute your Right to an Audience; but would it not be better, and more accurate, to give your Meſſage to me in Writing?"

Sheriffs. "We know the Value and Conſequence of the Citizens Right to apply immediately to the King, and not to a third Perſon; and we do not mean, that any of their Rights and Privileges ſhall be betrayed by our Means."

His Majeſty's Levee began at a Quarter paſt Two, at which Time the two Secretaries came to the Sheriffs, and Lord Weymouth ſaid, "His Majeſty *underſtanding* that you come miniſterially, *authorized* with a Meſſage *from the City of London*, will ſee you as ſoon as the Levee is over."

As ſoon as the Levee was over, the Sheriffs were introduced into the King's Cloſet. The King did not, as uſual, receive them alone, but Lord Gower, Lord Rochfort, and Lord Weymouth, were preſent. Mr. Sheriff Townſend addreſſed his MAJESTY in theſe Words:

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

"When we had laſt the Honour to appear before your Majeſty, your Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to *promiſe* an Anſwer by one of your Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State; but we had Yeſterday Queſtions propoſed to us by Lord Weymouth. In Anſwer to which, we beg Leave, humbly to inform your Majeſty, that the Application which we make to your Majeſty, we make as Sheriffs of the City of London, by the Direction of the Livery in Common-hall legally aſſembled. The Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, to be preſented to your Majeſty by their Chief Magiſtrate, is the Act of the Citizens of London in their greateſt Court; and is ordered by them to be properly authenticated as their Act."

To which his Majeſty was *moſt graciouſly* pleaſed to reply, in theſe *moſt gracious and condeſcending* Words to the City of London:

"I will conſider of the Anſwer you have given me."

Whereupon the Sheriffs withdrew.

When the Sheriffs went into the Cloſet, the City Remembrancer, according to his Office and Duty, would have attended them; but Lord Bolingbroke (like a Swiſs Porter) rudely ſhoved him back; inſiſting upon it, that he had not a Right to go in, and ſhould not enter there.---When the Sheriffs Audience was ended, the Remembrancer, like a Man, an Engliſhman, and a worthy Officer of a great and powerful City, very ſpiritedly and properly told Lord Bolingbroke, that his Lordſhip had done wrong; for that as Remembrancer, attending the Sheriffs, he had a Right to enter the Cloſet with the Sheriffs. Lord Bolingbroke ſaid, it might perhaps be ſo; but that he had never been in waiting on ſuch an Occaſion before, and hoped he never ſhould again.

The Reception of the Sheriffs at St. James's on Friday occaſioned, it is ſaid, a Meeting of ſeveral patriotic Noblemen and Gentlemen, at the Houſe of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, on Friday Afternoon, and Saturday Morning.

The Opinion of the Public appears greatly divided as to the Event of the Remonſtrance from the City to the ----. Some think it cannot fail to inforce a Compliance with what is required in it; others think it will ſubject the principal Agents concerned in it to heavy Puniſhments. The protracted Delay made in the receiving it, does not augur favourable to its Succeſs, or the Indemnity of its Promoters; as it may be preſumed to ariſe from the Motive of gaining Time to conſider of the Mode of proceeding, as to thoſe Points. An Intention to grant the Prayer of it, ſeems to demand no Procraſtination.

An honeſt Hibernian, on reading the Reply which was made to Mr. Sheriff Townſend at Court; ſaid, *By Jaſus, this is very complaiſhant, to be after giving an Anſwer to the Remonſtrance before it is reſaiv'd.*

A Correſpondent writes, that he has Doubts as to the Authenticity of the Remonſtrance which has appeared in the Papers, for though the Spirit and Freedom of it may be every Way conſiſtent with the Temper of the Times, yet its being publiſhed to the World before it was preſented, is ſuch a Breach of the common Rules of Decency and good Manners, that the Livery cannot be ſuppoſed capable of ſuch Behaviour. He alſo aſſerts, that the Chancellor's being the only Judge at the Revolution left in the Power of the Crown, is not true, as they were all in the Power of the Crown till his preſent Majeſty, greatly to his Honour, put them out of it.

It is thought, that if a certain Remonſtrance ſhould be referred to the Conſideration of a great Aſſembly, it will certainly be ordered to be burnt by the common Hangman, as the beſt Anſwer that can be given to it.

A Correſpondent ſays, the Addreſs and Remonſtrance agreed to in Guildhall, on Tueſday laſt, cannot be deemed an Act of the Citizens of London, the Livery of this City being only a Part, and that ſuppoſed not one Third of the Freemen of London. The Freemen of London can only be repreſented by the Common Council, to whom they delegate every Year their Right of Repreſentation, and every one of the Common Councilmen that voted on Friday, the ſecond of this Month, to join in the Requeſt made by ſix Memorialiſts to the Lord Mayor, to grant a Common Hall to aſſemble the Livery of the ſeveral Companies in a Common Hall, may be truly ſaid to have given up the Rights of the Freemen of London.

The Expulſion of three Perſons, at leaſt, is very confidently talked of at the Weſt-end of the Town.

It is ſaid the proteſting Aldermen will preſent their Proteſt on the Day the Lord Mayor gives an Entertainment to the Minority; that, while the Parliamentary Minority are entertained in the City, the City Minority may be entertained at Court.

Some Doubts have ariſen about the Propriety of the City Remembrancer attending the Sheriffs to St. James's; the original Inſtitution of that antient City Officer being aſſerted to be, to attend Parliament, to ſee that nothing paſſed there to the Prejudice of the Rights of the City, and its Trade.

A Correſpondent remarks, that Lord Denbigh's Queſtion to the Sheriffs was a very proper Queſtion, much to the Purpoſe, and the Anſwer required a very neceſſary Piece of Information relating to the Buſineſs then in Hand, and is ſurprized the Sheriff gave ſo light a Reply to it. "A Corporation Act (he ſays) is the Reſolution of a Majority of the Meeting of the Members of the Corporation, or their Delegates, ſummoned according to Charter, or the Laws of that Corporation. The Writer, ſays he, hopes that ſome of our Readers will either amend this Definition of it, or give a better, as it is very neceſſary this Point ſhould be properly ſettled at this Period.

A Correſpondent ſays, The Credulity of the preſent Times is really aſtoniſhing, and I bluſh for my Countrymen, when I ſee them ſwallow the greateſt Abſurdities. Who, in his Senſes, will believe, that there is the leaſt Truth in the Account publiſhed in all the Papers, of the Converſation that paſſed at St. James's laſt Wedneſday? Is it poſſible to ſuppoſe a Man of Mr. Alderman T-------d's Delicacy could be brought to inſult his S-------n? Or, if that unlikely Circumſtance ſhould have happened, could he forget the Duty he owes himſelf, and aſſert a direct Falſhood? Or could he have ſo ſmall an Idea of the Conſequence of an Alderman, as to affirm, that the Act of the Livery of London, "is the Act of the Citizens of London in their greateſt Court?" Theſe Things cannot be; the Alderman muſt know in the firſt Place, that the Livery of London, and the Citizens of London, are diſtinct Bodies; and he muſt know too, that the greateſt Court of the Citizens is a Meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, and not the Livery.

An Evening Paper of laſt Night ſays, It is a certain Fact, of which the preſent Lord Mayor is *well acquainted*, that he, Mr. Touchet, and ſome others, were the Merchants who were conſulted at ſettling the late Peace, and who perſuaded the then Miniſtry to give up the Sugar-Iſlands.

It is reported, that Bender is taken by the Ruſſians.

March 14.

WE, the Aldermen of the City of London, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, obſerving that the Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition agreed upon by the Livery, who met at Guildhall on Tueſday, the ſixth of this inſtant March, is entituled, "The Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, to the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty," do declare, That we were not aſſenting to, nor ever ſignified our Approbation of the ſaid Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition. Dated this 13th Day of March, 1770.

Robert Ladbroke,	*Thomas Halifax,*
Robert Aſſop,	*John Shakeſpear,*
Richard Glyn,	*James Eſdaile,*
Thomas Harley,	*Samuel Plumbe,*
Samuel Turner,	*Brackley Kennett,*
Henry Bankes,	*J. Kirkman,*
Richard Peers,	*James Roſeter,*
William Naſh,	*John Bird.*

On Monday Morning the Lord Mayor ordered Summonſes to be iſſued for a Common Hall to receive the Sheriffs Report, and his Majeſty's Anſwer; but the following Letter being, on Monday Night, received by the Sheriffs of London, thoſe Summonſes were poſtponed.

Gentlemen, *St. James's, March* 12, 1770.

"The King has commanded me to ſignify to you his Ma-
"jeſty's Pleaſure, that he will receive on Wedneſday next, at
"Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Addreſs, Remonſtrance,
"and Petition, which you have informed his Majeſty is to be
"preſented by the Chief Magiſtrate of the City of London. I
"am, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Sheriffs of London. WEYMOUTH."

Notice was accordingly given to the Lord Mayor, the City Repreſentatives in Parliament, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Common-Council, Livery, Recorder, and City Officers, to attend the Delivery of the Remonſtrance, as above directed. And Yeſterday the Aldermen and Common-Council were ſummoned to meet the

Lord Mayor this Day at Twelve o'Clock at Guildhall, to proceed from thence to St. James's, to deliver the Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition to his Majeſty.

The Lord Mayor is now determined to invite only the Minority Members of the Houſe of Commons to the Entertainment, which his Lordſhip will give at the Manſion Houſe To-morrow Se'nnight; and of the Court of Aldermen only Sir William Stephenſon, Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; and the two Sheriffs, are to be invited.

The Sheriffs of this City have been waited on by ſeveral very reſpectable Citizens, to return them Thanks, for their manly and ſpirited Behaviour at St. James's, on Friday laſt, when they ſo nobly aſſerted the Dignity of the City, as a Corporation.

It is now very confidently aſſerted, that the Parliament will certainly riſe before the 11th of April.

By Letters from the Hague, which arrived Yeſterday, it is ſaid, that the Ruſſians, having ſacked the Citadel of Brailow, were in full March for Conſtantinople, and that there were no Fortifications to oppoſe them before their Arrival at that Metropolis, the Outworks of which were conſtructed in ſo Gothic a Manner, that it would not be able to ſuſtain a Siege.

It is reported, that a Deputation from the principal Merchants in this City is preparing to be ſent to a noble Lord, to be informed of his Lordſhip's Grounds for aſſerting, that France has already ſtruck a Blow againſt this Nation in one Quarter of the Globe.---A Piece of Intelligence highly neceſſary to the commercial Intereſts and Security of Great-Britain.

There is not the leaſt real Foundation for a Probability of an approaching War.

Letters from Birmingham, Sheffield, and Mancheſter, contradict the late Reports of very large Commiſſions having been received there for American Exportation, in Conſequence of the late Report of an intended Repeal of the Duties on ſundry Articles; on the contrary, Trade is as dull as before.

The American Merchants and Agents are much at a Loſs how to act with Regard to the Exportation of Goods to the Colonies, as they are very doubtful whether any Goods will be received, without a total Repeal takes Place, which ſeems not to be the Intention with Reſpect to Tea.

Fifteen principal American Merchants, we hear, have declared themſelves ſatisfied with the Steps that have been taken relative to the Colonies.

By the Captains FALCONER, SPARKS *and* FRIEND, *arrived here from London, we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, March 15.

YESTERDAY at Noon, in Conſequence of the Letter received from Lord Weymouth, the Lord Mayor, with Aldermen Sir William Stephenſon, and Mr. Trecothick; Mr. Townſend and Mr. Sawbridge, Sheriffs; One Hundred and Fifty-three of the Common-Council, and the Committee of the Livery, in their proper Gowns, attended at Guildhall; from whence at a Quarter before One, they proceeded in their Carriages to St. James's, attended by the Common Serjeant, COMMON CLERK; Remembrancer, two Secondaries, Sword Bearer, Mace Bearer, Water Bailiff, Common Crier, Common Hunt, City Marſhals, &c. They arrived at two o'Clock, and were introduced to his Majeſty, who received them ſeated on his Throne; the Common Serjeant (in the Abſence of the Recorder) began to read the Remonſtrance; but being in too much Confuſion to proceed, Sir James Hodges, the COMMON CLERK, read it to his Majeſty, very properly and diſtinctly, and with a ſuitable and judicious Emphaſis. To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to read the following Anſwer:

"I ſhall always be ready to receive the Requeſts, and to liſten to the Complaints of my Subjects; but it gives me great Concern to find, that any of them ſhould have been ſo far miſled as to offer me an Addreſs and Remonſtrance, the Contents of which I cannot but conſider as diſreſpectful to me, injurious to Parliament, and irreconcilable to the Principles of the Conſtitution.

"I have ever made the Law of the Land the Rule of my Conduct, eſteeming it my chief Glory to reign over a free People: With this View I have always been careful, as well to execute faithfully the Truſt repoſed in me, as to avoid even the Appearance of invading any of thoſe Powers which the Conſtitution has placed in other Hands. It is only by perſevering in ſuch a Conduct, that I can either diſcharge my own Duty, or ſecure to my Subjects the free Enjoyment of thoſe Rights which my Family were called to defend; and while I act upon theſe Principles, I ſhall have a Right to expect, and I am confident I ſhall continue to receive, the ſteady and affectionate Support of my People."

The Lord Mayor replied, that as Chief Magiſtrate of this City, and alſo one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, he conſidered himſelf as their Servant; and that he had done no more than his Duty.

When his Majeſty had done reading the Speech, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Councilmen, &c. had the Honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's Hand; after which, as they were withdrawing----his Majeſty inſtantly turned round to his Courtiers, and burſt out a laughing.

A Correſpondent ſays, "It is no Wonder a Great Perſonage laughed Yeſterday; as it was truly laughable to ſee a Sett of Men kiſſing his Hand the very Moment he had heard himſelf treated by them with the utmoſt Indignation in their Remonſtrance."

As the Lord Mayor paſſed through the City Yeſterday, the Mob hallooed out, "God bleſs King George and Alderman Beckford;" and a Trumpeter, at a one Pair of Stairs Window, as the Proceſſion paſſed by, ſounded "God ſave the King."

It is ſaid, that any further Remonſtrances, if preſented, will diſguſt a Great Perſonage more than the City's, as he has, in his Anſwer to that, informed the whole Nation of his Sentiments on the Subject.

A Morning Paper ſays, a Motion will be made this Day, in a great Aſſembly, for an humble Addreſs to his Majeſty, that the Remonſtrance of the City of London may be laid before the Parliament.

March 17. A Letter from Geneva ſays, "Numbers of Perſons are daily committed to the Tower of Cæſar, and a ſtrict Watch ſet over them. When the Plot was diſcovered, the Conſpirators were actually in Poſſeſſion of all the Avenues to the Arſenal, which contained Arms for 12,000 Men. The four Syndics were to have felt the firſt Effects of their Reſentment; and it is ſaid the Reſident of France was marked out for one of the firſt Victims. Our Garriſon is ſtrengthened by 800 Men from the Canton of Berne; and we have a Right to Claim the like Aſſiſtance from the Cantons of Zurich and Soleure, in Caſe of Need."

A Gentleman has propoſed to raiſe 200,000l. a Year, by a ſmall Tax; to take off the Halfpenny a Pot on Beer, to eaſe the Poor: He ſays, the 200,000l. a Year is to be raiſed in ſuch a Manner, that every honeſt Man will vote for it. And when that is paſſed into an Act, he will ſhew how 300,000l. a Year may be raiſed without any Tax; and when that is paſt into an Act, he will ſhew how one Million a Year may be raiſed without a Tax alſo: All which will prove a national Good, eaſe the Poor, and enrich the Crown. It is very remarkable, that this Gentleman has for thirty Years paſt ſerved his King and Country, and has expended large Sums of Money, and never accepted any Place or Reward.

Yeſterday a Commiſſion paſſed the Great Seal, for appointing Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. to be Treaſurer of the Navy, in the Room of Lord Howe, who retires.

A Motion, we hear, was made on Tueſday Night, that the E. of C. be committed to the T---- for ſeveral ſpirited Aſſertions; which Motion the Chairman was tender of putting, well knowing the Majority would be for the Queſtion; and therefore no Notice was taken of it; but about 12 o'Clock the ſame Motion was renewed, which was received in the ſame Manner; at laſt L. C. got up, and deſired to know whether he was to be ſent to his new Lodgings, or might be permitted to retire to his old Ones, as it grew late, and he felt the Gout coming on him very faſt. The Party who made the Motion, finding no Support, withdrew it.

A certain noble Preſident of a very reſpectable Society obſerved on Wedneſday laſt, in Anſwer to a patriotic Sage; if, ſays he, ten Times the Sum mentioned for ſecret Service-money, was expended, it would not be half enough to ſilence, or at leaſt curb the Licentiouſneſs of the Preſs, and the univerſal Contempt and Hatred, which the low People of this Country expreſs againſt the moſt elevated and exalted Characters of this Kingdom.

Letters from Warſaw, which arrived Yeſterday, make no Mention of the Ruſſians having taken Bender, but declare, that all the Succours which that Fortreſs could receive by Land, are cut off by the Imperial Troops; and that ſince the taking of Brailow, the Ruſſians have nothing to oppoſe their carrying their Arms to the Gates of Conſtantinople, unleſs the City of Adrianople ſhould make a vigorous Defence, which is by no Means to be expected, as the Fortifications of that Place are in a moſt ruinous Condition.

We hear that Application will be made to a Great Perſonage on Monday next, by two reſpectable Bodies, that the Remonſtrance may be laid before them.

We are informed, that a great City Magiſtrate received a Summons Yeſterday to attend the greateſt Aſſembly.

The Chairman of the Livery has received Orders to attend the higheſt Aſſembly.

It is ſaid, that the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Chairman of the Livery, are to appear before two Aſſemblies.

A certain North Britiſh Lawyer made a very patriotic Speech at the Club he belongs to, in Favour of the Remonſtrance.

It is ſaid, the Contrivers and Abettors of the Remonſtrance have now a cold Sweat in the City, and it is expected, that on Monday they will have a hot Sweat.

A Proteſt of a ſingular and extraordinary Nature, is ſaid to be agitating at the East End of the Town.

It is ſaid, that this Morning ſome very intereſting Diſpatches arrived at the Ruſſian Ambaſſador's in Soho-Square, from the Mediterranean.

They write from Vienna, that Couriers paſs frequently between that City and Peterſburgh, from which it is imagined that ſomewhat of Importance is in Agitation.

March 19. We hear, that in the Upper Room of the Robin Hood Society, it was carried, on Friday, by a great Majority, to addreſs his Majeſty on a late Remonſtrance.

Wedneſday laſt, when the Lord Mayor was getting out of his Coach, in order to preſent the City Remonſtrance, a Courtier pulled out a Handful of Guineas, ſuppoſed about 30 in Number, and offered to lay them, that his L--dſhip would, in a few Days, be ſent to the T-w-r; ſome of the Mob obſerving this, gave his Elbow a Jog, on which the Money fell about the Streets, and ſoon became the Booty of the Populace.

It is apprehended by many, that a certain Remonſtrance will ſhare the ſame Fate with the North-Briton No. 45.

The Venetians are determined to maintain a moſt exact Neutrality between the Ruſſians and Turks; but ſome Politicians are of Opinion, that this is only a Pretence to cover over their warlike Preparations, and that they will certainly avail themſelves of the preſent favourable Opportunity, to endeavour to recover their old Poſſeſſions in the Morea from the Power of the Ottomans.

March 20. We are aſſured, that the Lower Club Room of the Robinhood Society, did Yeſterday cenſure a late Production and Preſentation as a ſcandalous and ſeditious Libel.

This Day, as we are informed, both Houſes of Parliament will wait upon his Majeſty, with an humble Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty, for declaring, in his Anſwer to the City Remonſtrance, that he would ſtand by his Parliament, and ſupport the Rights and Liberties of his Subjects.

Yeſterday all the Peers, in and about Town, were ſummoned to meet this Day before his Majeſty at St. James's on ſpecial Affairs.

An anonymous Correſpondent aſſures us, that during the Time of preſenting the Remonſtrance, a Lieutenant of a certain State Priſon was waiting in the Preſence Chamber.

One of the Common Council obſerved on a late Occaſion, that a Great Perſonage diſcovered more Generoſity in his Behaviour than his Attendants, he *laughed openly*, but they *laughed in their Sleeves*.

A Clergyman going round his Pariſh with the King's Letter, the firſt Houſe he came to met with the following Addreſs: "When the ---------- hearkens to our Remonſtrance, and redreſſes the Grievances complained of, I will do any Thing at his Requeſt." The Gentleman flung down Half a Crown, and ſaid, if that was not enough, he would give another.

It is ſaid that Mr. Wilkes may be compared to a Polypus, the more it is cut, the more it multiplies. The more he is oppreſſed, the more Proſelytes are made to his Cauſe; and the King's-Bench, inſtead of containing one Patriot, it is ſuppoſed will contain a Score.

A Gentleman drinking the following Toaſt, "May the *Outs* be *in*, and the *In* be *out*," he was deſired to explain himſelf, which he did to this Effect: I mean that the miniſterial Hirelings may be ſent into the King's Bench, and that John Wilkes may be diſcharged before they enter into it.

A Perſon expreſſing his Wonder at the preſent Lord Mayor's being ſuch an implacable Enemy to the preſent M------y, another replied, that his Lordſhip always had an inveterate Antipathy to *Slaves*.

A Perſon aſking what the Livery had done by remonſtrating, was anſwered, a great deal of Good; they ſhewed that they *dared remonſtrate*.

A Gentleman of conciliating Sentiments in Politics obſerved, that if his Majeſty had ſo far anſwered the Remonſtrance as to reſtore Lord Cambden to his Seat, and diſqualify Colonel Luttrell from keeping his, he would have given a more ſatisfactory Reply than what he has.

By a private Letter received from a Gentleman reſiding at Conſtantinople, to his Friend in London, we are informed the Grand Signor, has not ſince the Commencement of the War with Ruſſia, ſcarce ever appeared in Public, contrary to his former uſual Cuſtom of appearing in the Streets (with a ſmall Retinue) of his Metropolis, parading with the greater and more affable Condeſcenſion; from which Circumſtance, the ſober and judicious Muſſelmen infer, the late Rupture with Ruſſia is far from being approved of by this great Son of Mahomet.

Yeſterday Counter-orders were ſent to the manufacturing Towns, poſtponing the late Commiſſions for Goods, which were intended to be ſhipped for the American Colonies.

It is certain the Heads of a Bill are now under Conſideration, for the more effectually preventing the Britiſh Artificers of any Kind from migrating to North-America.

Many Hundred Copies of Junius's Letter of Yeſterday is printing off, in order to be diſperſed all over the Kingdom.

We hear the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor received a Summons laſt Saturday Night, to attend Yeſterday at the Houſe of Lords, on Affairs of Importance.

As did the Chairman of the Committee of Liverymen.

Notwithſtanding the Reception the Remonſtrance met with at St. James's on Wedneſday laſt, the Patriots at St. Stephen's did not abate a Particle of their Zeal: On Thurſday Mr. C---v---h, in particular, obſerved, "That he would be more attentive than ever to the Steps of the M------r, trace him through all his Wiles, nor ſhould the T---ne ſcreen him from the juſt Reſentment of an enraged, injured People."

We learn from good Authority, that the Earl of H--------gh aſſerted, a few Days ſince, that all American Matters will ſhortly be ſettled in a Manner entirely ſatisfactory to all Parties.

On Saturday Lord North, accompanied by Sir Edward Hawke, had a long Conference with his Excellency Prince de Maſſareno, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, on Affairs of Importance.

Yeſterday a Privy Council was held at St. James's, at which ſeveral Admirals belonging to the Royal Navy attended.

A great Cry, for a conſiderable Time, in a certain Club, when Order was called on Wedneſday, was, "Sit down! Sit down!" "I won't ſit down! I won't ſit down! I won't ſit down!" till at laſt the Patriot's Brother pulled him down.

We hear that their Majeſties do not purpoſe removing to Richmond till ſome Time after her Majeſty has lain in, which was expected in May.

The Livery of London, we are informed, have in View (though at this Diſtance of Time) Mr. Alderman Townſend, for Succeſſor to the preſent Chief Magiſtrate of the City; being deſirous of ſhewing, in a very ſignal Manner, their Approbation of his Conduct in the Buſineſs of Remonſtrating.

It was remarked on Thurſday Night, on the Diviſion, a great many Country Members, who had lately been in the Oppoſition, came over to the Miniſtry; and declared their Reaſons for ſo doing were, that the Minority had gone ſuch dangerous and unwarrantable Lengths.

At a C----t C-----l held on Sunday, at which ſeveral Flag Officers aſſiſted, it is ſaid that the Communication that is cut off between Penſacola and New-Orleans, by Orders from the Spaniſh Court, was taken into Conſideration.

The three popular Magiſtrates, we are aſſured, went over with the Miniſtry in a late Diviſion, on a Queſtion in which their own Conduct was intimately concerned.

Letters from Leghorn declare, that a Ruſſian Frigate had arrived at Malta with the Marquis de Cavalcabo, who preſented the Grand Maſter with a Letter from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in which ſhe requeſted, that all her Veſſels might be admitted into the Ports of that Order, and that the Malteſe Squadron would join her Fleet; but that the Council had reſolved only to admit three or four Ruſſian Veſſels into their Ports at a Time, and by no Means to make themſelves Parties in the preſent Diſpute between her Imperial Majeſty and the Porte.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated March 18.

"One Day laſt Week two Strangers were enquiring at ſeveral Shops for a Plan of Portſmouth; they were told there was no ſuch Thing to be ſold: A Day after they were detected in the Dock-yard very buſy with Paper and Pencil; the Perſon that had the Paper, &c. made his Eſcape, the other was taken, but diſcharged, not finding any Papers upon him, and no Proof of his being concerned as a Spy, which he and the other certainly were. I greatly fear we have too many ſuch about us."

Extract from the Votes of the Houſe of Commons.

Martis, 20 Die Martii, 1770.

Reſolved, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to expreſs the extreme Concern and Indignation which we feel, at finding that an Application has been made to his Majeſty, in Terms ſo little correſponding with that grateful and affectionate Reſpect, which his Majeſty is ſo juſtly intitled to from all his Subjects; at the ſame time aſperſing and calumniating the Parliament, and denying its Legality, and the Validity of the Acts of the Legiſlature.

To aſſure his Majeſty, that as we are duly ſenſible of the Value and Importance of the Right of the Subjects to petition the King, it is with the deepeſt Concern, that we now ſee the Exerciſe of it ſo groſly perverted, by being applied to the Purpoſe, not of preſerving, but overturning the Conſtitution, and of propagating Doctrines, which, if generally adopted, muſt be fatal to the Peace of the Kingdom, and which tend to the Subverſion of all lawful Authority.

To acknowledge, with Gratitude, that his Majeſty has ever ſhewn the moſt tender Regard to the Rights of his People, not only in the Exerciſe of his own Power, but in his Care to preſerve, from every Degree of Infringement or Violation, the Powers entruſted to others; and to return his Majeſty our unfeigned Thanks, for the freſh Proof he has now given us of his Determination to perſevere in his Adherence to the Principles of the Conſtitution.

To expreſs the Satisfaction it gives us, to ſee his Majeſty placing ſo juſt a Confidence in his People.

To repreſent to his Majeſty, that in whatever unjuſtifiable Exceſſes ſome miſguided Perſons may have been ſeduced to join, his Majeſty's Subjects, in general, are too ſenſible of what they owe, both to his Majeſty, and to his illuſtrious Family, ever to be capable of approaching his Majeſty, with any other Sentiments than thoſe of the moſt intire Reſpect and Affection; and underſtand too well their own true Intereſt, to wiſh to looſen the Bands of Obedience to the Laws, and of due Subordination to lawful Authority; and that we are fully perſuaded, that his Majeſty's People, as well as his Parliament, will reject, with Diſdain, every inſidious Suggeſtion of thoſe ill deſigning Men, who are in Reality undermining the public Liberty, under the ſpecious Pretence of Zeal for its Preſervation; and that his Majeſty's Attention to maintain the Liberties of his Subjects unviolated, which his Majeſty eſteems his chief Glory, will, upon every Occaſion, prove the ſure Means of Strength to his Majeſty, and ſecure to him that zealous and effectual Support, which none but a free People can beſtow.

BOSTON, May 7.

We have the Pleaſure to aſſure the Publick, that our Friend JAMES OTIS, *Eſq; has already received very great Benefit by his Tour in the Country, and that there is the moſt agreeable Proſpect of his perfectly recovering his uſual State of Health---This Intelligence muſt afford particular Satisfaction to all the Friends of America, as the Loſs of that Gentleman's Health has been principally, if not altogether, owing to his unremitted and ſtrenuous Exertions in the Cauſe of American Liberty.*

The Goods lately imported from London contrary to Agreement, are reſhipping with all poſſible Diſpatch, on board the Lydia, Capt. Scott, who will ſail in two or three days. The Meeting of the Trade ſtands adjourned to Wedneſday next, 9 o'Clock, at Faneuil-Hall.

At the Meeting of the Body of the Trade and others in Faneuil-Hall on Saturday laſt, a Letter was ſent in by one of the Importers, offering to ſet up two Ships in Town, if his goods might be admitted to be ſold; but the publick ſpirited Tradeſmen rejected it with Contempt, alledging that they choſe rather to be out of Buſineſs, than have it at the Expence or Riſque of the Liberty of their Country.

NEW-YORK, May 14.

Mr. PARKER,

Pleaſe to inſert the following Narrative, and you'll oblige yours, &c.

IT being publickly known here, that NATHANIEL ROGERS (one of the Boſton Merchants, who has all along refuſed to come into the Non-importation Agreement) was in Town, and it being ſuſpected that his Deſign in viſiting this City, was to uſe his Endeavours to prevail on the Merchants here to break thro', and put an End to their Agreement; his Effigy was exhibited (laſt Thurſday Evening) hanging on a Gallows, with Labels on the Back and Breaſt of it, expreſſing his Crime. It was attended by ſome thouſand Spectators, who after parading through Part of the City, went from the Coffee-Houſe to his Lodgings, about 9 o'Clock, in order to pay their Reſpects to himſelf, in which they were diſappointed, as he dined out of Town, and had not yet returned. They then proceeded through ſeveral of the principal Streets to the Common, where the Effigy and Gallows were committed to the Flames, amidſt the joyful Acclamations of the People, who immediately after diſperſed, and returned to their reſpective Homes. The whole was conducted with ſuch good Order and Decorum, that not the leaſt Miſchief was done. About 12 o'Clock, a Number of Perſons called at his Lodgings again (to which he had not then returned, as he had received Intimation of what had paſſed in the City) and left a Letter, which was ſoon after forwarded to him; upon the Receipt of it (we are informed) he immediately ordered a Servant, about 2 o' Clock in the Morning, to bring out his Carriage and Baggage, and decamped for Boſton. The following is a Copy of the Letter which Rogers received.

"New-York, 10th May, 1770.---Ten o'Clock at Night.

"NATHANIEL ROGERS,

"*WHEREAS you have hitherto acted in Oppoſition to your Fellow Merchants of the Town of Boſton (who, actuated by Principles of Liberty, did voluntarily enter into an Agreement, not to import Goods from Great-Britain till the American Grievances were redreſſed) and as you have by ſuch, your infamous Conduct, rendered yourſelf obnoxious to the reſpectable Inhabitants of this City; a great Number of them called at your Lodgings this Evening, to know the Reaſons for your Conduct in this Matter; and as they had not the Pleaſure of ſeeing you, they take this Opportunity to inform you, that it is their Pleaſure you*

depart this City within Twenty-four Hours from this Time, or you may depend upon being visited in a more disagreeable Manner, by

THE SONS OF LIBERTY."

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

Monday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met, and Yesterday adjourned to the 17th of September next.

Extract of a Letter from London, brought by Captain CARR.

"The Conversation now is, that it is under the Contemplation of the Treasury to come into an Accommodation with the East-India Company, as to the Duty on Tea, in the following Manner.

"It is proposed to repeal the Statute, which allows a *Drawback* of Seven-pence Halfpenny per Pound on Tea shipped to North-America, and to repeal the Act, which imposes a Duty of Three-pence in the Pound, *payable in America*; by which, the Revenue will be benefited Four-pence Halfpenny in the Pound, and a commercial Expedient be adopted for the total Repeal of the American Revenue Act."

Extract of a Letter from London, March 8.

"*The Livery of London have not yet received an Answer from the King, when or whether he will receive their Remonstrance, though, it is said, two Councils deliberated on it. I am just now assured, that Westminster will follow the Example of the City; and that Sir George Saville was in Yorkshire, before it was known he had left London, in order to promote the same Thing there; and this, it is thought, will be followed by every Place in the Kingdom, who have petitioned----the Apprehension of all which, it is confidently said in the City, has struck Terror into the Great.----Accounts came from Boston last Evening, contradicting the Assertions of Lord North, as it appears from them, that they stand true and firm to the Cause---And now the same Merchants and Tradesmen, who before said we must give Way, and import Goods, for we never could carry our Point, declare, that if we stand firm, every Thing will be done, that is, the Duty on Tea must be taken off.*"

Extract of a Letter from London, March 10.

"*I wrote you, Via New-York, advising how doubtful it was whether the Revenue Acts would be repealed or not. Now can inform you for certain, the Duty will not be taken off Teas, therefore no Goods will be shipped this Spring to Philadelphia or New-York. The Boston People are shipping great Quantities of all Sorts of Merchandize, amongst which, a large Quantity of Tea.*"

Extract of a Letter from Ireland, received by Captain Carr.

"*I hope the prudent steady Conduct of many in your City and Province, will counter-ballance the imprudent Fury, Zeal, and mad Declamations made by others, in Abuse of the Word* LIBERTY; *and that through your Moderation a Repeal of those disagreeable Acts will be obtained.---The Earl of Hillsborough having been at his Estate near this Place lately, told me, he always looked on the Revenue Acts as anti-commercial, and would use all his Powers to have them repealed; and, from the Tenor of his Conversation, it appeared the Moderation of many in your Province would facilitate that acceptable Service.*

"*Whilst unconstitutional or oppressive Revenue Acts continue, if they had an Effect to excite a Spirit of Frugality and good Oeconomy, and thereby decline the Use of luxurious Importations, it would tend to strengthen the envied rising Greatness of your extensive Country; and by confining yourselves in a great Measure to your own Produce, and the Income of your own Estates, render in Time a Friendship, and Intercourse of Commerce, courted on any Terms by the Mother Country. All fierce, angry, hostile Spirits, only defeat their own Views, and protract the Reconciliation so ardently wished on both Sides.*"

Extract of a Letter from London, March 18.

"*The Remonstrance which was handed to the King a few Days ago, by the Lord Mayor of London, it is said, will be laid before the House of Peers. But whether this should be the Case or not, it is very certain, that the* Court *is much disconcerted by the Proceedings of the* City; *and what adds to the Panic of the former is, the Apprehension that all the petitioning Counties will follow the Example of the Metropolis. Westminster has already taken the Alarm, and its Inhabitants will, no Doubt, express, in very strong Terms, their Concern, that no Notice was taken of their Petition.*

"*You will not wonder therefore, that Administration pay so little Regard to* PETITIONS *from 3000 Miles Distance, when even Remonstrances at Home fail to move them.---America, however, is at this Time a very principal Subject of Conversation here; and to the Honor of the Citizens of London be it told, the major Part of them think you have been injured, and zealously espouse your Cause. But I must not omit to inform you of an Opinion which has been industriously circulated, that the Merchants in some of the Colonies had been secretly importing the Manufactures of this Kingdom, in Violation of all the Ties of Honor and public Spirit. But this Opinion, which your Friends saw with Concern gaining Ground among the People, hath been effectually overthrown, by the Arrival of a Vessel at Bristol from New-England, laden with British Goods.*"

Extract of a Letter from London, March 19.

"Politics run very high, but no Change in the Ministry is likely to take Place at present. I have nothing particular to say upon the Subject, but what you will see in the Public Prints. Lord Chatham, in all whose Actions may be seen the expiring Efforts of a Man panting after Popularity, has declared in Favour of the Remonstrants, and it is said, has offered to present the Westminster Remonstrance (should its Inhabitants draw up one) with his own Hands. An Anecdote which I heard of him last Week, may perhaps make you smile.

"Lord Chatham having been uncommonly warm upon some Subject in the House of Peers, Lord Mansfield motioned several Times that Chatham might be committed to the Tower. At length, towards the Close of the Evening, that Noble Veteran being seized with a Fit of the Gout, rose from his Seat, and informed their Lordships of his unfortunate Case---adding, at the same Time, that as he was inclined to withdraw, he should be glad to have their Lordships Sentiments, "whether he should repair to his Lodgings in Pall-Mall, or to the new Ones which the noble Lord in the Chair had kindly provided for him."

Extract of another Letter from London, of the same Date.

"The Colonists have shewn a proper Spirit in opposing the injudicious Measures of Arbitrary Power. Their Firmness is now to be tried. The Duty on Tea, which is the Stumbling-block in the Way of an Accommodation, is not taken off with the other Duties; the Consequence of which is, a Stagnation of Commerce, at least with your Province; but in some other Provinces there are more Exceptions in their Agreements against Importation, which creates some Kind of Trade from hence with America."

Extract of a Letter from London, March 22.

"*Politics engage universal Attention. And whilst some are contending on one Side, and some on the other, the State seems to be like a House unhappily divided against itself. All the Counties that have so lately petitioned the Throne to no Purpose, are now for remonstrating, after the spirited Example set before them by the Livery of London; so that Matters will soon come to a Crisis, that must be either favourable to Liberty, or friendly to Monarchy and Oppression.---And all this, perhaps, can only be determined by Means of a* Civil War. *Such, then, being the true State of the Case, you need not be surprized at the superficial Attention that has been paid to the Petitions from America. Were there less Confusion here, no Doubt your Complaints would have met with a more candid Hearing; your Friends, however, hope, that you will continue firm in your Resolution of not importing the British Manufactures; and you cannot think how pleased they were to hear of a Vessel's returning, a few Weeks since, from Boston to Bristol, laden with Goods; for you must know, the* Ministry *had just before then plumed themselves, not a little, with the Notion of the Inhabitants of New-England in general, breaking thro' their Engagements, with respect to Non-importation; consequently they are now proportionably discouraged at the Event abovementioned, insomuch, that it is by some thought, that the Tea Act will yet be repealed in the Course of this Sessions.*"

Extract of a Letter from a principal House in London, to their Friend in Philadelphia, dated March 23.

"*The Duty on Tea not being repealed, we have sent the Pennsylvania Packet with such Articles only as your Patriots have allowed to be imported, being unwilling to detain her longer, as there are no good Grounds to expect further Redress this Sessions; although many People have entertained sanguine Hopes, that before the House breaks up the Duty on Tea will be taken off, for the Accommodation of the East-India Company.*"

Extract of a Letter from London, dated March 25, received by Captain Falconer.

"*Several Petitions are presented to the House of Commons, to take off the Restriction on shipping Corn out of the Kingdom, and the House have appointed a Committee to report on the State of that Article. By the next Packet I shall send you the Resolution of the Commons on this important Point; and in the mean Time, I think it would be best for you to be cautious how you speculate in that Article.*"

By the other Letters from England, in general, we learn, That the People were greatly dissatisfied with the Reception of the Remonstrance, &c. of the Lord Mayor and Livery of London by his Majesty: That the Ministry were like to be continued: That some Regiments were ordered up from different Parts of the Country, in order, it was said, to be ready, in case any Outrages should be committed on the Releasement of Mr. Wilkes, tho' it was thought they were intended as a Check on the Proceedings of the City of London, &c. That Things seemed to be in the utmost Confusion all over the Country, the Consequences of which the most thinking People were very apprehensive of: And that it was the Opinion of the firmest, and most judicious Friends of America, that should the Colonies strictly persevere in their Agreement of Non-importation for another Year, every Thing would be settled to their Liking.

Extract of a Letter from London.

"*Our Friend Mr. West, has just given the finishing Stroke to a most excellent Piece of Painting. The Subject is, the Death of General* WOLFE, *in the Moment of Victory. It is a masterly Performance, and is strongly expressive of the Delicacy and Purity of his Genius.*"

Extract of a Letter from Boston, May 7.

"*On the Arrival of the late Ships, the Traders were called together, and the several new Importers waited on, who very generally agreed to re-ship their Goods for London. A few, however, seemed very loth to part with the beloved Mammon, and made many Contrivances to excuse themselves, but finally have given up universally, and all the Goods which can be sent, are putting on board Messieurs Hancock's and Haly's Ships, which will both sail in this Week. The generous Actions of the New-York and Philadelphia Captains have been applauded as they deserve. It is indisputable that the Merchants in London have stretched the Orders of their Correspondents here. Mr. Hancock is so sensible of Mr. Haly's Error in this Behalf, that he sends his Ship home on the same Terms as his own; that is, to carry back the late Importations Freight free.*"

At an Election of Managers and Treasurer of the Corporation for Relief and Employment of the Poor, in the City of Philadelphia, held on Monday last, the following Gentlemen were chosen, viz.

MANAGERS, *Luke Morris, Thomas Say, James Logan, John Drinker,* junior, *George Roberts, Stephen Collins, Samuel Miles, Jacob Shoemaker,* junior, *Thomas West, Benjamin Morgan, Samuel Morton, William Fisher.* TREASURER, *Joshua Howell.*

Captain Ord, from Lisbon, on the 2d Instant, in Lat. 35: 1, Long. 70: 15, spoke the Brig Dispatch, Captain Barret, from Maryland for Barbados, three Days out; and on the 6th, he spoke with Captain Allibone, about 13 Leagues from our Capes, bound to the Grenades from this Place, all well.

Captain Wilson, from Lisbon, informs, that the Brig Friendship, Captain Macon, belonging to Virginia, bound for Lisbon, was stranded on the 21st of March, in Princess Bay, a little to the Northward of the Burlings, the Vessel and Cargoe entirely lost, but the People saved. The same Day a Brig from Biddeford was drove ashore, but it was thought she would be got off again. On the 25th ult. in Lat. 30: 4, Long. 61: 30, he spoke a Sloop, Captain Frederick, from Boston for Dominica, out 10 Days; and on the 3d Instant, in Lat. 36: 45, Long. 69, he spoke a Sloop from Turks-Island for Boston, but did not learn the Master's Name.

By Captain Newbold, from Tortola, we learn, that on the 13th of last Month the Sloop Polly, bound to Philadelphia from St. Vincents, was cast away on Anagado; the People, and Part of the Cargoe saved, but the Vessel entirely lost.

Captain Allen, from Cadiz, on the First Instant, in Lat. 32: 14, Long. 62: 30, spoke the Snow Greyhound, Captain Fisher, from St. Christophers for Bristol, 14 Days out; and on the 6th, in Lat. 37, about 25 Leagues from Cape-Hatteras, he spoke a Sloop from Georgia for Rhode-Island, but did not learn further Particulars.

Captain Curtis, from Waterford, on the 2d Instant, in Lat. 37: 23, Long. 67: 30, spoke the Ship Admiral Hawke, Captain M'Caddon, from this Port for Lisbon, three Days out, all well.

Arrived from Philadelphia. Captains Williams, Cox, Leech, Shroudy, Harvey, Sutton, Stiles, Cochran, and Montgomery, at Lisbon. A Brig, also from Philadelphia, was seen going in, but we have not learnt the Name of the Vessel or Captain.

☞ *For a Letter, signed* JUNIUS, *and the latest London Advices, see the* POSTSCRIPT; *and for Messages between the Governor and Assembly of the Massachusetts-Bay, see the* SUPPLEMENT.

*** The Members of the *American Philosophical Society* are requested to be punctual in attending their Meeting, at their Hall near Christ-Church, To-morrow Evening, at 7 o'Clock precisely.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Juno, P. White, Boston. Sloop Tom, B. Tuell, and Sloop Abigail, J. Kilburne, R. Island. Brig Rose, G. Ord, Snow Sally, E. Spain, and Snow Brittannia, R. Eyres, Lisbon. Ship Friendship, J. Castle, Corunna. Snow Charlotte, R. Curtis, Waterford. Sloop Benjamin, S. P. Allen, Anguilla, Sloop Sally, J. Blewer, S. Carolina. Sloop Alice, B. Newbold, Tortola. Ship Clarendon, J. Carr, and Ship Mary and Elizabeth, J. Sparks, London. Sloop Two Brothers, J. Amory, St. Kitts. Ship Catherine, A. Henderson, Belfast and Waterford.

OUTWARDS. Ship Betsy, S. Hood, Bristol. Brig Sally, J. Brown, Brig Greyhound, C. Dyer, Ship Friendship, J. Castle, Ship King of Portugal, R. Bulkley, and Ship Sally, G. Barwick, Lisbon. Sloop Desire, P. Gorham, Barbados. Sloop Abigail, J. Kilburne, and Sloop Tom, B. Tuell, R. Island. Schooner, Diana, E. Gray, Halifax,

CLEARED. Brig Sally, J. Hamilton, and Ship Hercules, G. Gromwell, Lisbon, Brig Nancy, J. Stephen, Oporto. Sloop Deborah, J. Waterman, Boston. Brig Sally and Molly, E. Jones, Barbados. Brig Ann, J. Eve, Jamaica and Honduras. Schooner Charming Nancy, J. Mullowny, Halifax, Sloop Amsbury, W. Wyer, Piscataqua. Brig Lovely Lass, A. Waid, Jamaica. Schooner Lovely Lass, D. Badger, Maryland. Ship Chalkley, P. Young, Bristol. Schooner Mary, W. Alexander, Antigua.

MAGDALEN DEVINE,

INTENDS shortly to embark for Europe, in Consequence is determined to have her Affairs settled, therefore once more earnestly requests all those indebted to her by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, to discharge their respective Ballances speedily, otherwise she will be under the disagreeable Necessity of putting such Matters in Suit,

N. B. She has a stout healthy NEGROE LAD to dispose of, about 18 Years old, who is fit for Town or Country Work.

MURGATROYD and WICKERSHAM,

At their Store, in Second-street, a few Doors below Race-street, have for Sale, at the lowest Rates, for Cash,

WEST-INDIA, Philadelphia and New-England Rum, Melasses, Muscovado Sugar, fresh Rice, Rozin, Tar, Redwood, Logwood, Tea, Chocolate, Ginger, Tanner's Oil and Blubber, Raisins in Kegs, &c. &c. &c. They likewise keep an Assortment of the best Kinds of Bar Iron, where those, who will please to favour them with their Custom, may meet with a constant Supply, warranted good, Wholesale and Retail.

LOST, on Saturday Night, the 12th Instant, a Silver faced WATCH, accidentally laid on some Wood, at Market-street Wharff, the Maker's Name Bagnell, Boston, London engraved on her Face; she had a Copper coloured Chain, with long Links, a Steel Seal, and a Brass Key. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the New Printing-Office, or Samuel Dunlap, Corder, at Market-street Wharff, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward. ¶

To be SOLD by

PHILIP BENEZET,

At his store at the corner of Market and Third-streets, the following assortment of merchandize, viz.

A NEAT assortment of broadcloths, consisting of blue, claret, cinnamon, drab, and copper colours; shaloons; fine and coarse tammies, of different colours; callimancoes; worsted saggathies; fine and coarse brown and blue camblets; bed bunts; clouting diaper, narrow Russia ditto; fine 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linen; striped cotton hollands; fine white cambrick handkerchiefs, with blue and red borders; blue peelong; black paduasoy; India nankeens; plain bengalls; cambricks and lawns, in patches; a variety of printed calicoes, cottons, and linens; a variety of flowered and plain ribbons; Scotch thread, sisters ditto; mens and womens cotton hose; narrow striped persians; silk handkerchiefs; silk and cotton ditto; mens and womens thread hose; youths brown thread ditto; maids blue worsted ditto; linen handkerchiefs; black silk stock tape; dyed pillow fustian; silk and worsted breeches patterns; womens silk mitts, of different colours and sizes; death-head mohair buttons; fine mohair; cinnamon; fine narrow white tape; blue and white nonsopretties; 3 qr. wide stripes; long and short scythes; iron coffee-mills; fine clothiers cards; fine cotton ditto; fine and coarse wool ditto; tow ditto; snaffle bitts; silver watches; English flints; a variety of Bath, white metal and steel shoe and knee buckles; plain, flowered and yellow metal coat and jacket buttons; yellow and white metal sleeve buttons; ivory combs; buck and sham stag butcher knives, with sheaths; pistol capt knives; French cutteau knives, of different sizes; penknives; brass and steel taylors thimbles; Bath-metal steel-top womens thimbles; small shears and scissars; razors; snuff-boxes; brass curtain rings; best temple spectacles, with steel cases; chapman books; silk and ferret laces; black and brass padlocks; best small crown looking-glasses; common and transparent japan waiters, of different sizes; brass night cocks; needles, &c.

ABSENTED *from the ship Betsy, Seymour Hood, master, an apprentice, named Samuel Moate, about 16 years of age, born in or near Liverpool, he is slim, of a brown complexion, wears his own brown hair, coarse blue jacket, and check shirt, long trowsers, much worn, light coloured yarn stockings, shoes almost new, with large pewter buckles, small round hat, talks much, and hath been several years on board a man of war;----hath persuaded away with him, John Pierce, a Welsh indented servant, born in Monmouthshire, about 5 feet 6 inches high, a light complexion, dark short hair, brought up to farming business; had on, a brown coat and breeches, check shirt, and a white one with him, light yarn stockings, half worn shoes, pewter buckles, and small round hat. Whoever will bring said apprentice and servant to the subscriber, shall receive for the first Thirty Pence, and for the Welshman Thirty Shillings, and reasonable charges, by* SEYMOUR HOOD,

Philadelphia, May 14, 1770.

To be SOLD by public Vendue, on the 31st instant, at the London Coffee-House, at 7 o' Clock in the Evening, if not disposed of by private Sale at any Time before,

A GOOD large Frame Shop, and Lot of Ground, of a triangular Form, situate on the westerly Side of Dock-street, and on the northerly Side of Pear-street, in the City of Philadelphia; bounded easterly on the said Dock-street 28 Feet; southerly on the said Pear-street 49 Feet; and northerly on Ground late of Samuel Brookhouse 40 Feet; subject to a Groundrent of 32 Spanish Silver Pieces of Eight per Annum, or Value thereof in Coin current, &c. It has been occupied as a Smith's Shop some Time past, and may be very convenient for a Skinner, Soap-boiler, or Tallow-chandler, as it is near the Dock, and handy to the Water. Any Person inclining to purchase before the Day of Sale, by applying to JOHN JERVIS, junior, in Strawberry-Alley, or CHARLES JERVIS, Hatter, in Second-street, may be informed of the Conditions and Terms of Sale. †

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's house, in Bensalem township, Bucks county, on the first of this instant May, several articles hereafter mentioned, viz. One white cloth coat, with mohair buttons, 1 black velvet jacket, 1 white cloth ditto, 1 nankeen ditto, and 1 white cotton ditto, a beaver hat, 2 pair of cotton stockings, a woman's short black velvet cloak, 1 long camblet ditto, 1 black quilt, 1 red ditto, 4 chints gowns, of different colours, 3 white handkerchiefs, 2 red ditto, and 1 blue ditto, 8 mens shirts, 6 whereof are holland, and 2 homespun, 6 womens shifts, 3 pair of homespun sheets, 1 pair of womens shoes, with silver buckles in them, 1 homespun blanket, 2 gauze aprons, 1 holland ditto, and sundry more, too tedious to mention. Whoever takes up and secures the thief in any of his Majesty's goals, shall receive Three Pounds reward, paid by JOHN MILLER, §

AS John Gass soon intends to leave the place, he has a good brick house, 3 story high, 2 rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole, and lot of ground, to dispose of, situate on the north side of Pine-street, in the city of Philadelphia, the lot is 15 feet front on said street, and 80 feet deep, subject to a rent of Thirty Shillings, sterling, a year. If not sold by private sale, he will sell it at public vendue, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, the 28th of June next, at the London Coffee-House. For terms of sale apply to JOHN GASS.

N. B. There is a room built back, that 18 people may dine in, with the privilege of an alley. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, in Oxford Township, about 7 Miles from the City of Philadelphia, last Week, a middle sized grey MARE. The Owner is desired to come, pay Charges, and take her away.

May 15, 1770. L. LARDNER. ‖

For LONDON, directly,

The PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

PETER OSBORNE,

COMMANDER,

IS expected to sail early in next Month. For Freight or Passage apply to JOSHUA FISHER & SONS, SAMUEL PLEASANTS, or said Master.

Philadelphia, Fifth-Month 15, 1770.

For KINGSTON, in JAMAICA,

The SHIP

CLARENDON,

JAMES CARR, Commander;

A fine new Ship, has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in about three Weeks. For Passage, please to apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or said Commander, at the London Coffee-House.

ONE HUNDRED and Twenty DOZEN of SICKLES, ready prepared for the Harvest, by JAMES HENDRICKS, Cutler, at the Sign of the Sickle, the 4th Door above the Prison, in Market-street; these Sickles are carefully made, will be sold at the lowest Rates, and ensured to be good.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY Servant GIRL's Time, about 17 Years old, who has between 3 and 4 Years to serve. She is sold for no other Reason, only there being more Servants than are needful in the Family where she is.

N. B. She has had the Small-pox; can wash, and do all Sorts of House-work. Enquire of the Printers,

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

THE large Lot, with the Dwelling-House, Stables, and other Conveniencies, on the North-Side of Chestnut-Street, above the State-House, in Philadelphia. It is now untenanted, and may therefore be immediately entered upon. As the Lot has two Fronts of 237 Feet each, it lies very convenient for dividing into small Lots. For further Particulars, enquire of WILLIAM LOGAN, Esq; in Philadelphia, or JOHN SMITH, in Burlington. *Tbc. 3M.*

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL well-finished stone house, two stories high, with a good stone kitchen, stable, coach-house, and spring-house, with a never-failing spring, a handsome well built stone bridge over the creek, and about 7 acres of land, 5 whereof is under wood, the rest garden, pasture, and a young bearing orchard, pleasantly situated, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on a fine rising ground, on the Wissahickon road, 5 miles from Philadelphia; also a convenient small stone tenement, adjoining the same, with about three acres of land, on which is a young bearing orchard; likewise a saw-mill, in good repair, the wheel work being almost new, and a good stream of water. Any gentleman inclining to purchase the whole, or any part of the above, may be informed of the particulars, and the payment made easy, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, by whom an indisputable title will be made. JONATHAN ADAMS. ¶

Lancaster, May 7, 1770.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, there will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, the 29th day of this instant, at 2 o'clock, a messuage, plantation, and tract of land, containing about 200 acres, situate in Strasburg township, well known by the name of the Black Horse, being a well-accustomed Tavern many years, and, perhaps, as good a standing for public business as any in the county, with a good orchard and meadow; late the property of Thomas Smith; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

JAMES WEBB, junior, Sheriff.

N. B. On the 30th, at 12 o'clock, at Martick Furnace, will be sold, a quantity of casting.

RICHARD DICKINSON,

Silk and Stuff Shoemaker, at the Sign of the Crown and Shoe, in Fourth-street, adjoining the Friends Burying-Ground, and nearly opposite the Academy,

TAKES this Method to inform the Public, that he makes and sells all Kinds of Silk and Stuff Shoes, in the best and neatest Manner; those who may please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their Work done according to order. A good Workman, that is a sober Man, will meet with Encouragement, by applying as above.

Lancaster Goal, April 5, 1770.

THIS Day was committed to my Custody, on Suspicion of being a runaway Servant, certain JOHN REED, who, on his own Confession, says, he belongs to George Stroud, of the Forks of Brandywine, in Chester County. His Master, if any he has, is desired to come, pay Charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be sold out for his Fees, in 3 Weeks from the 9th day of May, 1770, by me GEORGE EBERLY, *Goaler.* ‡

To be SOLD, and may be entered on immediately,

A CERTAIN tract or parcel of woodland, situate, lying and being, in the Township of Plumsted, in the county of Bucks, containing near 60 acres, be the same more or less, on the road between Plumsted Meeting and Delaware river; bounded by lands of James and Joseph Shaw, and others; the whole tract well timbered, and a good stream of water runs through the same, whereby a large quantity of the best meadow ground may be made; the upland is equally good, of a very fine soil; the title for the same is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase the said tract and premises, may know the terms of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living near Abington Meeting-House, or to John Lukens, living in Horsham, in the county of Philadelphia. THOMAS GRIGGS. ‖

RUN away, on the 27th day of March last, from the subscriber, living in Charles-Town township, Chester county, in Pennsylvania, a servant girl, named REBECCAH CAWOOD, about 14 years of age, well grown, with light brown hair, grey eyes, down look, walks clumsy; had on, and took with her, a tight linsey jacket, two loose short gowns, the one striped linsey, the other striped linen, 3 linsey petticoats, one of them new, black yarn stockings, good shoes, leather heels, tied with strings, a black silk whale-bone bonnet. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall have Three Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me JONATHAN WELLS.

*** It is suspected she was inticed away by some evil-minded person, and conveyed to a distance. ¶

WHEREAS I, the Subscriber, have given several Bonds, unto Mr. Jacob Whoghtes, in Chester County, for Land which I have bought of him, and the said Land is not as good as he said; therefore I forewarn all persons not to take any Assignment of said Bonds, for I will not pay any of them. *May 9, 1770.* ADAM OECHSLEIN. ‖

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in East-Caln, Chester County, the 12th of this instant May, an English Servant Man, named JOHN WHITE, about 21 Years of Age, 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, slim made, swarthy Complexion, short black Hair, and a small Scar on one of his Cheeks: Had on, when he went away, a large brown homespun Jacket, black and white under Jacket, coarse homespun Shirt, Leather Breeches, brown Stockings, and strong Shoes. He took with him a small brown Mare, a natural Trotter, Mane hangs on both Sides, and short, shod before, and between 12 and 13 Hands high. Whoever takes up and secures the said Servant and Mare, shall have the above Reward, or Forty Shillings for the Man, and Twenty Shillings for the Mare, with reasonable Charges, paid by me CURTIS LEWIS. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 5th of April last, from the subscriber, living in East Whiteland, Chester county, a Negroe man, named PEDRO, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a well set, stout, active, lively fellow, very mannerly when abroad, talks poor English, being brought up among the Spaniards: Had on, when he went away, a blue nap cloath coat, with yellow metal buttons, and red lining, a calicoe jacket, a fine castor hat, half worn, a fine white shirt, one homespun ditto, a pair of trowsers, with a pair of good buckskin breeches under them, brown yarn stockings, a pair of ribbed ditto, one pair of shoes, half soaled, a pair of plated buckles, one silk cap, one linen ditto, ruffled, &c. But as he is a crafty, subtle fellow, it is likely he will change his cloaths in many respects, if not his name. Whoever takes up and secures the above Negroe, in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ROBERT POWELL.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid againſt harbouring or carrying off said Negroe, at their peril. ‡ 5s. Tbc.

ANY Person that has lost a large dark bay Gelding, with a small Star in his Face, bob Tail, and cut Mane, paces a slow Travel, trots, and is branded on the off Buttock MB, *may have him, on proving Property, and paying reasonable Charges, by applying to James Pobjaw, at Captain Patterson's, on Juniata, in Cumberland County.* ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away last New-year's day, from the subscriber, in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county, a servant man, named THOMAS LYNCH, who was born in Queen's county, in Ireland, and took shipping at Dublin with Captain Story, and arrived at Philadelphia last September, is between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well set, full faced, and fresh coloured, brown curled hair; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, a good blue cloth coat, close bodied, with a falling collar, mohair buttons, a jacket without sleeves, the fore part of a brownish colour, the back part of a different colour, with a strip of white down the back, very remarkable, good buckskin breeches, with brass buttons, and strings to the knees, homespun flaxen shirt, two pair of stockings, one of a blue and white, the other a brown colour, neats leather shoes, and steel buckles, has been brought up to the farming business, and says his father was a considerable farmer in his time, who died the fall before he came away; as he is a likely fellow, and has but little of the brogue on his tongue, and had good cloaths on when he when he went away, it is likely he has not been mistrusted for a servant. Whoever takes him up, and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by EVAN JONES. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, living in York county, near Wright's Ferry, a Negroe man, called Moses Grimes, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, his head is a little bald, very talkative, a great liar, this country born, and will pass for a free Negroe; had on a felt hat, a blanket coat, broken about the arm and shoulder, old tow linen shirt, a pair of tow trowsers, and old shoes. Likewise went off in company with the above Negroe, Jacob Davis, who is an apprentice to Henry Davis, is a mason by trade, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well set, black hair, and full faced; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, old blue coat, much broken about the sleeves, a blue jacket, the back parts much lighter coloured than the fore parts, a new sheepskin apron, a pair of new striped trowsers, new shoes, pieced on one of the toes, a pair of half worn ash-coloured lincey breeches; he took with him a mason's hammer and trowel. Whoever apprehends the above runaways, and secures them, so that their masters may have them again, shall receive Three Pounds reward for both, or Thirty Shillings for each, with reasonable charges. THOMAS MINSHALL, and HENRY DAVIS. ‖ 6*W.*

May 8, 1770.

WANTED,

A PAIR of young, well-matched, strong, trotting HORSES.

They must be full fifteen Hands high, well broke in a Waggon, and very gentle. Enquire of JOHN BIDDLE, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Market-street. ¶

A likely NEGROE MAN,

To be sold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-House, on Saturday, the 19th instant May, if not sold before.

HE understands all kinds of house-work, can wait on table, and tend horses; he has also some knowledge of country-work. Any Person inclined to buy him at private sale, is desired to apply to the PRINTERS. ¶

Germantown, May 2, 1770.

To be SOLD at private sale (as on account of the roughness of the weather last Monday, the public sale did not take place)

A VERY pleasant situated lot or tract of land, for a gentleman's country seat, in the upper part of Germantown, having 125 feet front on the main street, in the best part of the town to carry on any extensive business, tavern or shop, &c. &c. being between 2 and 3 acres of land; having a large 2 story stone house, a stone kitchen, good stabling, and a good pump thereon, with a large and very pleasant situated garden, great part thereof planted with pear, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, nut and other curious fruit trees, and excellent assortments of flower and garden curiosities; a very fine thriving orchard of the best fruit; and the rest very good grass land. Its pleasant situation will recommend itself, for a summer seat of pleasure or conveniency for any business; several years time (if desired) will be given for the payment of the greatest part of the purchase money, on paying interest, and giving security. Also then to be sold, another near adjacent piece of grass land. The terms of sale may be known on the premises, of CHRISTIAN LEHMAN; or of WILLIAM LOGAN, Esq; at Philadelphia.

N. B. The title is indisputable. §

*** Said *Christian Lehman* also keeps a nursery, and hath for sale, the rarest and best sort of pear, plumb, apricot, cherry, nectarine, nut, and catalpa trees, &c. &c.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-House, on the 23d of this instant May, at 6 o'clock in the evening, if not sold before at private sale,

A CERTAIN two story brick house and lot thereunto belonging, with a convenient necessary-house, situate in Wood-street, in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth 17 feet on said Wood-street, by 51 feet deep, clear of groundrent; bounded by ground of James Worrall and others, with a reserve of a 3 feet alley, to go into Wood-street from Vine-street; attendance will be given by me ANDREW SHAFFER, near the premises. §

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP BETSEY,
SEYMOUR HOOD, Master;

A good new Vessel, sails fast, and is well accommodated for Passengers, has chief Part of her Cargoe engaged, and is expected to sail in about three Weeks. For Freight or Passage, apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD, and SON, or the Master on board, at said Clifford's Wharff.

Just arrived in said Vessel, a few likely English and Welsh Servants, Men, Women and Boys, whose Times of Service, agreeable to Indenture, are to be disposed of. Apply as above.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1770.

PURSUANT to an Order of Orphan's Court, will be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, on Friday, the 18th Day of May next, on the Premises, a certain Messuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground, situate on the East Side of Third-street, between Pine-street and Race or Sassafras-street, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Breadth on Third-street 26 Feet, and in Length or Depth 195 Feet, or thereabouts; bounded Westward with Third-street, Northward with Ground now or late of John Shallcross, Eastward with the Ends of Second-Street Lots, and Southward with Ground late of John Nagle, now of George Adam Gawbe; late the real Estate of William Griscomb, late of the said City, Potter, deceased; subject to a Groundrent of Six Pounds Ten Shillings, lawful Money of Pennsylvania, payable to John Shallcross, his Heirs or Assigns. The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon. ELIZABETH GRISCOMB, *Administratrix.* ‖

TO BE LETT,

By SAMUEL PENROSE,

A CONVENIENT WHARF, STORES, and STAVE-YARD, in Southwark. ‡

Philadelphia, April 1770.

EIGHTY dozen of grass, cradling and briar scythes, and ninety dozen of sickles, made ready for the ensuing season, a quantity of straw knives, tanners knives, and drawing knives, several pair of smith's bellows, iron work for grist-mills, the spindles and rines made after the old or new method; clothiers, timber, packing, tobacco, and other large screws; saw-mill and fulling-mill irons; large scale-beams, for millers or larger draughts; all made by the subscriber, living at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-street, who believes they will prove as good as any made elsewhere; which he will sell at reasonable rates, wholesale or retail, warranted or unwarranted.----He has for sale, a good copper still, of about 85 gallons, at Two Shillings per pound, and its tin worm, at One Shilling and Sixpence per pound, also black-lead crucibles, of John Stephens's make, known to be good.

Whereas some merchants of this city have, for these 5 or 6 years past, imported from Great-Britain, large quantities of sickles, stamped S. PACHALL, in imitation (as I apprehend) of my stamp, which is S. PASCHALL, and on the credit thereof, have sold great quantities, many of which have been brought to me by farmers to alter, who assured me they bought them for my make, and as the workmanship is by no means equal to those formerly made by me, I therefore acquaint the public with this deception, which may easily be detected, as the letter S, between the A and C, is left out in the stamp on the English sickle. I should have notified this difference to the public at their first appearance, but had then declined the trade, and as I am now desirous of establishing my son in the same business (who is an apprentice to me) think it a duty to the public, and my own character, to acquaint them therewith.

Tbc. 3M. STEPHEN PASCHALL.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Tuesday, the 22d of May, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, a certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in Abington Township, containing 10 Acres, or thereabouts, bounded by the Old York Road, and Lands of Joshua Knight, John Lapp, and Abraham Coffin, having a Stone Messuage, 36 Feet in Breadth, and 34 Feet in Depth (in the Back Part of which is fixed a Copper, and Tubs, for Brewing) a Malt-mill, Malt-kiln, Log Barn, two Stables, and a large Waggon Shed, erected thereon; late the Estate of Edward Doyle; seized and taken in Execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

N. B. At the same Time and Place will likewise be sold, sundry Houshold Furniture, and Stock.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Wednesday, the 23d of May, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Moses Vancourt, in the Manor of Moreland, three certain contiguous Tracts of Land, situate in the Manor of Moreland aforesaid, containing in the whole 9 Acres, 3 Quarters, and ten Perches, or thereabouts, having a Stone Messuage, Grist-mill, and convenient Out-houses, erected thereon, bounded by a Road leading to Walter Moore's Mill, and Lands of Joseph Jeans, Samuel Preston Moore, and others; late the Estate of John Nesmith; seized and taken in Execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Germantown, April 24, 1770.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

on Friday, the 18th day of May next, by the subscriber, on the premises,

THE house wherein he now dwells, situate in Germantown aforesaid, near the Market-house, being now, and for many years past, a commodious and well accustomed Tavern, or House of Entertainment, with the lot of Ground on which the same is erected, containing about two acres, which has a large front on the main street, and extends back between the lots of John Jones and Doctor Bensel, to another lot of the subscriber's, containing 6 acres, which is also to be sold, and contains a large front of about 50 perches, on a cross street, leading to Vanderen's Mill, and is opposite the Union School-house, and Mr. Israel Pemberton's country seat; the last *mentioned* lot is high level champion ground, well manured, and is a suitable situation for a Gentleman's country seat. The Tavern-house is well built of stone, two stories high, and the conveniencies are in good order, viz. a barn, stables, sheds, a good garden, and orchard, &c. and is well known by the name of the Sign of the King of Prussia.

Also to be sold, another lot or piece of land, situate in said Germantown, containing about 24 acres, about a quarter of a mile from the Market-house, in that called Church Lane, on which is erected a large Fulling-mill, with two setts of stocks, for fulling cloth, skins, or softening hemp, the stream is sufficient for working the two stocks, for two thirds of the year, there is likewise a grind-stone fixed to go by water, for grinding sickles, and a commodious apartment built over the mill, fit for a dwelling place, there is about 9 acres of good watered meadow, contiguous to the mill, the remainder good upland, well manured with lime and dung, 6 acres whereof is a young orchard of the best grafted fruit trees, and is now under winter grain. Likewise to be sold, another tract of land, of about 40 acres, situate in Merion township, bounded by lands of Melchior Myng and John Roberts, with a large front on the river Schuylkill, on which there is a shad fishery, which with a little more improvement, may be made a very good one, there is a small log house on the premises, a good garden, bearing orchard of 150 trees, one and an half acres of good watered meadow, about 22 acres of extraordinary woodland, the residue good tillable land. Also one other lot of ground, situate in Roxbury township, near John Vanderen's mill, and opposite the last mentioned lot, and fronting the Wissahickon or Ridge road, adjoining on Schuylkill, containing one acre, it has a good well of water thereon, and lies very commodious for store-keeping, or any other public business.

At the same time and place will be sold, two good mares, one yearling colt, 3 milch cows, 4 swine, a stage waggon, another light waggon, a riding chair, a cart, an apple-mill, cyder-press, and divers sorts of implements of husbandry and houshold goods. Any part or all of the abovementioned real estate, will be sold at private sale, at any time before said day, by applying to the owner, and a considerable part of the purchase-money may remain in the hands of the purchaser (on giving security, and paying interest) for a considerable time.

JACOB COLEMAN.

N. B. The first mentioned house and lot, and premises, are subject to a groundrent of 18l. Sterling, per annum, which may be purchased off at any time. ¶

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, in the Night of 10th inst. April, a native Irish Servant Woman, named Margaret Welsh, about 22 Years of Age, about 5 Feet two Inches high, fresh Complexion, and brown Hair; had on, and took with her, one Calicoe Gown, double purple, about half-worn; on the Right Skirt two small Pieces set in; two short Gowns, one Calicoe, pieced before with a Piece not the same with the Gown; one striped Linen, blue and white, two Linsey Petticoats, the one striped, the other brown, one fine Lawn Apron, one old Check Ditto, one large Kenting Handkerchief, with a flowered Border, one Thread flowered Gause Ditto, two Pair of Stockings, the one Thread, the other Worsted, two Pair old Shoes, the one Leather, the other Cloth, with Brass Buckles; a Leghorn Hat, and sundry Things unknown. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures her in any Goal, so as she may be had again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by SARAH HOPKINS. §

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CAMBRIDGE (Maſſachuſetts-Bay) April 25, 1770.

ON the 7th Inſtant, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following MESSAGE to both Houſes of Aſſembly.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE Secretary will lay before you ſeveral Papers which I have received from one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, and divers other Perſons, Inhabitants of the Town of Glouceſter, and which relate to a very diſorderly riotous Tranſaction in the ſaid Town. A Perſon appears to have been moſt inhumanly treated, for ſeeking Redreſs in a Courſe of the Law, for former Injuries received. As this Information comes to me while the General Court is ſitting, I have thought it proper to communicate it to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, as well as to His Majeſty's Council, that if any Act or Order of the whole Legiſlature ſhall be judged neceſſary for ſtrengthening or encouraging the executive Powers of Government, there may be an Opportunity for it. I muſt obſerve to you, that a Number of Perſons of the ſame Town were proſecuted and fined, at the ſuperior Court for the County of Eſſex, in June laſt, for injuring the Perſon and Property of the preſent Complainant, in a barbarous Manner, and if it be truly repreſented, that the ſame Perſons have been concerned in this ſecond Offence, it is a great Aggravation of their Crime, and a Defiance of the Laws and the Authority of Government.

Council Chamber, April 7, 1770. T. HUTCHINSON.

On Tueſday laſt Mr. *Hancock*, Col. *Warren*, Major *Hawley*, Mr. *Spooner*, and Mr. *Remmington*, a Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, waited on his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, with the following Anſwer to the foregoing Meſſage.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives have taken into due Conſideration your Meſſage of the 7th Inſtant, with the Papers laid before them by the Secretary, agreeable to your Direction.

We aſſure your Honour, that we have the utmoſt Abhorrence of all diſorderly and riotous Tranſactions:---It is the Diſpoſition, as well as the Duty of this Houſe, to take the moſt effectual Meaſures to diſcountenance them; and to ſtrengthen and encourage the executive Officers in the Exerciſe of all their lawful Powers of Government. Nothing, therefore, ſhall be wanting on our Part for the promoting of theſe Purpoſes, whenever any further Steps ſhall appear to us to be neceſſary: At preſent it is the Opinion of the Houſe, that the Laws now in being, duly executed, would be fully ſufficient; and to add to the Severity of the Proviſion made by them, without an apparent and *very urgent* Neceſſity, might put into the Hands of the civil Magiſtrate, a Power that would be dangereus to the Rights and Liberties of the People.

When Complaints are made of Riots and Tumults, it is the Wiſdom of Government, and it becomes the Repreſentatives of the People eſpecially, to enquire into the real Cauſes of them: If they ariſe from Oppreſſion, as is frequently the Caſe, a thorough Redreſs of Grievances will remove the Cauſe, and probably put an End to the Complaint. It may juſtly be ſaid of the People of this Province, that they ſeldom, if ever, have aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner, unleſs they have been oppreſſed: It cannot be expected that a People accuſtomed to the Freedom of the Engliſh Conſtitution, will be patient, while they are under the Hand of Tyranny and arbitrary Power: They will diſcover their Reſentment in a Manner which will naturally diſpleaſe their Oppreſſors; and in ſuch a Caſe, the ſevereſt Laws, and the moſt rigorous Execution, will be to little or no Purpoſe: The moſt effectual Method to reſtore Tranquility, would be to remove their Burdens, and to puniſh all thoſe who have been the *Procurers* of their Oppreſſion.

Your Honour in your Meſſage has pointed us to an Inſtance, which you are pleaſed to call "a very diſorderly and riotous Tranſaction in the Town of Glouceſter:" But we cannot think it conſiſtent with the Juſtice of this Houſe, to come into Meaſures which may imply a Cenſure upon Individuals, much leſs upon a Community hitherto unimpeached in Point of good Order; or even to form any Judgment upon the Matter, until more Light ſhall appear than the Papers accompanying your Meſſage afford. The Houſe cannot eaſily conceive what ſhould determine your Honour ſo particularly to recommend this Inſtance to the Conſideration of the Aſſembly, while others of a much more heinous Nature, and dangerous Tendency, have paſſed altogether unnoticed in your Meſſage: Your having received the Information while the General Court is ſitting, cannot alter its Nature and Importance, or render it more or leſs neceſſary to be conſidered by the Legiſlature: The Inſtance, admitting it to be truly repreſented in all its aggravating Circumſtances, certainly cannot be more threatening to Government than thoſe Enormities which have been notoriouſly committed by the Soldiery of late; and in many Inſtances have ſtrangely eſcaped Puniſhment, though repeated more than a ſecond Time, and in Defiance of the Laws and Authority of Government.

A military Force, if poſted among the People, without their expreſs Conſent, is itſelf one of the greateſt Grievances, and threatens the total Subverſion of a free Conſtitution: Much more, if deſigned to execute a Syſtem of corrupt and arbitrary Power, and even to exterminate the Liberties of the Country. The Bill of Rights paſſed immediately after the Revolution, expreſly declares, that "the raiſing and keeping a Standing Army, within the Kingdom in a Time of Peace, without the Conſent of Parliament, is againſt Law: And we take this Occaſion to ſay with Freedom, that the raiſing and keeping a Standing Army within this Province, in a Time of Peace, without the Conſent of the General Aſſembly, is *equally* againſt Law. Yet we have ſeen a Standing Army procured, poſted and kept within this Province, in a Time of profound Peace, not only without the Conſent of the People, but againſt the Remonſtrance of both Houſes of Aſſembly! Such a Standing Army *muſt be* deſigned to ſubjugate the People to arbitrary Meaſures: It is a moſt violent Infraction of their natural and conſtitutional Rights: It is an unlawful Aſſembly, of all others the moſt dangerous and alarming: And every Inſtance of its actually reſtraining the Liberty of any Individual, is a Crime which infinitely exceeds what the Law intends by a Riot. Surely then, your Honour cannot think this Houſe can deſcend to the Conſideration of Matters comparatively trifling, while the Capital of the Province has ſo lately been in a State of actual Impriſonment, and the Government itſelf is under Dureſs.

The fatal Effects which will for ever attend the keeping a Standing Army within a civil Government, have been ſeverely felt in this Province: They landed in an hoſtile Manner, and with all the Enſigns of Triumph: And your Honour muſt well remember, that they early inveſted the Manufactory-Houſe in Boſton; a capacious Building, occupied by a Number of Families, whom they beſieged and impriſoned. The extraordinary Endeavours of the Chief Juſtice of the Province, to procure the Admiſſion of Troops into that Houſe in a Manner plainly againſt Law, will not eaſily be eraſed from the Minds of this People: Surely your Honour could not be ſo fond of a military Eſtabliſhment, as willingly to interpoſe in a Matter which might poſſibly come before you as a Judge: To what elſe can ſuch aſtoniſhing Conduct be imputed, unleſs to a ſudden Surprize, and the Terror of military Power in the Chief Juſtice of the Province, which evidently appeared to have alſo arreſted the inferior Magiſtrate.

We ſhall not enlarge on the multiplied Outrages committed by this unlawful Aſſembly; in frequently aſſaulting his Majeſty's peaceable and loyal Subjects; in beating and wounding the Magiſtrate when in the Execution of his Office; in reſcuing Priſoners out of the Hand of Juſtice; and finally, in perpetrating the moſt horrid Slaughter of a Number of Inhabitants, but a few Days before the Sitting of this Aſſembly, which your Honour muſt undoubtedly have heard of. But, not the leaſt Notice of theſe outrageous Offences has been taken; nor can we find the moſt diſtant Hint of the late inhuman and barbarous Action, either in your Speech at the Opening of the preſent Seſſion, or even in this Meſſage to both Houſes. Theſe Violences ſo frequently committed, added to the moſt rigorous and oppreſſive Proſecutions carried on by the Officers of the Crown againſt the Subjects, grounded upon unconſtitutional Acts, and in the Court of Admiralty, uncontrouled by the Courts of common Law, have been juſtly alarming to the People. The Diſorder which your Honour ſo earneſtly recommends to the Conſideration of the Aſſembly, very probably took its Riſe from ſuch Provocations: The Uſe therefore which we ſhall make of the Information in your Meſſage, ſhall be to enquire into the Grounds of the Peoples Uneaſineſs, and to ſeek a radical Redreſs of their Grievances. Indeed it is natural to expect, that while the Terror of Arms continues in the Province, the Laws will be in ſome Degree ſilent: But when the Channels of Juſtice ſhall be again opened, and the Law can be heard, the Perſon who has complained to your Honour, if he has truly repreſented his Caſe, will have his Remedy. We yet entertain Hopes that the military Power, ſo grievous to the People, will ſoon be removed from the Province, to Stations where it may better anſwer the Deſign for which it was originally raiſed. Till then, we have nothing to expect but that Tyranny and Confuſion will ſtill prevail, in Defiance of the Laws of the Land, and the juſt and conſtitutional Authority of Government.

We cannot avoid, before we conclude, to expreſs the deepeſt Concern, that while the People are loudly complaining of intolerable Grievances, the General Aſſembly itſelf has juſt Reaſon to remonſtrate a violent and repeated Infringement of *their own* Conſtitutional Rights; In order to avoid the moſt flagrant Impropriety of its being kept in a garriſoned Town, it was the laſt Seſſion, as it were, driven from its antient and legal Seat; and even now it is held in this Place, at a Diſtance from its Offices and Records, and ſubject to the greateſt Inconveniencies, without any Neceſſity that we can conceive, or the leaſt apparent Reaſon. Theſe alarming Conſiderations have awakened and fixed our Attention; and your Honour cannot think we can very particularly attend to Things of leſſer Moment, within the Juriſdiction of the executive Courts, at a Time, when in Faithfulneſs to our Conſtituents, our Minds are neceſſarily employed in Matters, which concern the very Being of the Conſtitution."

On Thurſday laſt, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to direct the Secretary of the Province to read to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in their own Chamber, the following Meſſage. A Copy of which the Secretary laid on the Table; and then, by Order of his Honour, he declared the Great and General Court to be Diſſolved.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

ON the 7th Inſtant, I received a Letter from James Davis, Eſq; a Juſtice of Peace for the County of Eſſex, informing me of a Riot in the Town of Glouceſter, and of a high-handed and cruel Aſſault and Battery upon one Jeſſe Savil. This Letter was accompanied with a Petition from the ſaid Jeſſe Savil, and another Petition from ſeveral of the Inhabitants of Glouceſter, complaining of this Riot, all which I laid before the Council for their Advice.------The Council being informed, that ſome of the Perſons complained of had been convicted of the like Offence in June laſt, at the Superior Court, held at Ipſwich, adviſed me to lay the Papers before the Houſe of Repreſentatives. The Secretary carried them down, and I ſent a ſhort Meſſage to you at the ſame Time. Had you paſſed over this Meſſage without any Notice, or had you only ſignified to me, that you thought the Laws in Being ſufficient for preventing Riots, you would have heard nothing more from me upon the Subject. But, under Colour of anſwering my Meſſage, you have ſent me a long Remonſtrance, a very ſmall Part of which can, with any Propriety, be ſaid to be an Anſwer to the Meſſage I ſent you. You charge me with endeavouring, as Chief Juſtice, in the Year 1768, to procure the Admiſſion of Troops into the Manufactory-houſe, *in a Manner* plainly *againſt Law*. This is a heavy Charge, but it is highly injurious, and without the leaſt Foundation. As I am informed the Clerk of the Houſe has already furniſhed one of the Printers with a Copy of your Remonſtrance, I am obliged, in order to prevent or remove the Obloquy which muſt otherwiſe lie upon me, to relate the Circumſtances of the Affair you refer to. The Governor had for ſome Days been endeavouring to prevail on the Council to join with him in providing Quarters for the Troops: At length the Council adviſed, that a Houſe belonging to the Province ſhould be cleared, in Part whereof, one Mr. Brown remained a Tenant at Sufferance, and into other Parts whereof, certain Perſons, ſome of them of bad Fame, had intruded. The Governor had been informed, that theſe People had been inſtigated to keep Poſſeſſion of the Houſe by Force, notwithſtanding the Advice of Council. On Wedneſday, the 19th of October, he deſired me to go to the Houſe, and acquaint the People with the Vote or Advice of Council, and to warn them of the Conſequences of their Refuſal to conform to it, and he ſaid, he thought it probable they might be prevailed on to remove, and all further Trouble would be prevented. The Sheriff was directed to attend me. I went and acquainted Mr. Brown with the Determination of the Governor and Council, and told him, that, in my Opinion, they had the Authority of Government, ... the Receſs of the General Court, to direct in what Manner the Houſe ſhould be improved, and adviſed and required him to remove, without giving any further Trouble; he replied, that without a Vote of the whole General Court, he would not quit the Houſe. I told him, he made himſelf liable for the Damage, which might be cauſed by his Refuſal, and he and his Abettors muſt anſwer for the Conſequences. I remember, that two Perſons were in the Houſe, and whilſt I was ſpeaking to Mr. Brown, came into the Yard. One of theſe Perſons, whoſe Name I afterwards found to be Young, inſerting himſelf in the Buſineſs, I aſked him what Concern he had in the Affair? His Reply was, that he came there as a Witneſs.----Nothing material paſſed further, nor was any Thing ſaid of my appearing as Chief Juſtice.

I returned to the Governor, and informed him of the Refuſal of the People to quit the Houſe; and upon his aſking my Opinion what was the next proper Step, I acquainted him, that the Superior Court was to be held at Cambridge the Tueſday following, and that I thought it adviſeable to let the Affair reſt, and I would then conſult with the other Juſtices of the Court upon it. I ſuppoſed it would reſt accordingly, and went the ſame Day to my Houſe in the Country, where I remained until Friday, when I came again to Town, and then was firſt informed that the Sheriff had entered the Houſe by Force. I do not remember any Sort of Attempt by the Sheriff, to take Poſſeſſion of the Houſe by Force whilſt I was preſent. Your Meſſage is drawn in ſuch a Manner, as to lead the Reader to think that what you call the beſieging and impriſoning theſe Families in the Manufactory-houſe, and my appearing there with the Sheriff, were Parts of one and the ſame Action; and that the latter preceded the former. The leaſt I can ſay is, that it was incautious and unkind in you to receive and ſuffer to be publiſhed for Truth, upon ſuch ſlight Evidence, what moſt certainly is not true, and to charge me with Illegality, when no Part of my Conduct upon that Occaſion was illegal, or in any Degree unwarrantable, or out of Character.

Your examining into my Actions before I came to the Chair, muſt raiſe a very ſtrong Preſumption, that you have nothing material to alledge againſt me ſince that Time; for my Nonreſidance, in not laying before you Facts notorious throughout the Province, and into which a due Enquiry was making in a regular Way, can never juſtly be imputed to me as a Fault; and though you profeſs your Diſlike of ſitting at Cambridge, yet, when you conſider that I can ſee nothing in the Conſtitution of the Government, nor in Law, to make it neceſſary for the Court to meet at any one certain Place, and that I know it is his Majeſty's Pleaſure I ſhould meet you at Cambridge, I flatter myſelf you will concur with me in Opinion, that I am under Obligations to hold the Court there; eſpecially if you attend to my Commiſſion, which has been publiſhed, and is of Record; for in expreſs Words I am authorized and impowered to exerciſe and perform all and ſingular the Powers and Authorities contained in the Commiſſion to the Governor, according to ſuch Inſtructions as are already ſent, or hereafter ſhall from Time to Time be ſent to him, or as I ſhall receive from his Majeſty. Your Exception therefore, if it has any Grounds, ought to be made to the Commiſſion, and not to my Acts, in the due Execution of it.

There are no other Parts of your Remonſtrance which can, with any Propriety, be applied to me; they extend much farther, to the Authority of the King, and of the Parliament. I am ſure no Advantage can ariſe from my engaging in a Controverſy with you upon thoſe Points. I have induſtriouſly avoided it. I have avoided giving you any Occaſion for it. I wiſh you had avoided ſeeking the Occaſion. It is incumbent on me to tranſmit this Remonſtrance to be laid before his Majeſty, when I tranſmit the other Proceedings of the Seſſion: I ſhall do it without any Comment; it needs none.

Council-Chamber, T. HUTCHINSON.
Cambridge, 26th April, 1770.

Lancaſter, April 30, 1770.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

I WAS a few Days ago informed there was an Advertiſement inſerted in your Paper, ſigned by Henry Moſer, containing an infamous Calumny upon my Character. I have this Day, and not before, read it, and take this earlieſt Opportunity of declaring to the World, that the Facts charged are abſolutely falſe, and totally without Foundation; and I truſt and hope that the Public will ſuſpend their Judgment, till I have Time to collect and lay before them the Depoſitions of a Number of reputable Inhabitants of this County, *to ſhew*----That the Purchaſe alluded to, was made by me from Moſer at a Time when he was perfectly ſober---That he well knew what he was doing----That the Day after the Purchaſe, when alſo perfectly ſober, he expreſſed his Satisfaction with the Bargain he had made----That the two Half Joes, mentioned to have been given to him by me, were given to him at his Requeſt, and that he actually, the next Day, paid a Debt with Part of that Money----That ſo far from my attempting to impoſe upon and defraud him, the Money, which by the Agreement I was engaged to give him, was more than the Value of the Land---That it was not till after *many* Days, he ſent his Wife to return the two Half Joes---and this by the Inſtigation of my Enemies.

The above Facts I ſhall be able fully to prove. But as it will neceſſarily take ſome Time to collect my Evidences, and take their Depoſitions; and leſt my not taking public Notice of the ſevere Aſperſions propagated againſt me ſo generally, by Means of your extenſively circulating Paper, may be looked upon as ſome Argument of my Guilt, I requeſt you will do me the Juſtice immediately to publiſh this Declaration of my Innocence, and I engage to lay before the Public, as ſoon as it can be poſſibly done, the fulleſt and moſt ſatisfactory Proof of the Fairneſs of the Tranſaction, and the total Falſity of the Charges brought againſt me.

I feel very ſenſibly for this very cruel and groundleſs Attack upon my Character; but as I am conſcious of my Innocence, and perfectly aſſured that I ſhall fully ſatisfy the Public of the Malice and Falſity of the Accuſations brought againſt me; ſo alſo do I truſt that the Laws of my Country will do me ample Juſtice, and by the Example of Mr. Moſer in the Action I have now brought againſt him, agreeable to his Invitation, teach him and others, how dangerous it is, wantonly and wickedly to ſport with the Characters and Reputations of their Neighbours.

ISAAC MYER.

JOHN HALES,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the PUBLIC, that he has opened a new LIVERY-STABLE in Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets. Thoſe Gentlemen, who will be pleaſed to encourage him, may depend upon the utmoſt Care, and beſt Accommodations; and he will be thankful to them for their Favours. ¶

York County, April 25, 1770.

WHEREAS David Kennedy executed two bonds to Richard Baird, bearing date May 5, 1766, for £ 100 each; the one payable in May 1770, and the other in May 1771; which bonds were given in conſideration for land agreed to be conveyed to ſaid Kennedy. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as the ſubſcriber will not pay the bonds, until a conveyance is made to him of ſaid land. DAVID KENNEDY.

SHARON,

Being that part of the plantation, lying in Briſtol townſhip, on which the Reverend William Sturgeon lately reſided; ſituate between Frankford and Germantown, about 5 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and near the country ſeats of Thomas Lawrence, and Nicholas Waln, Eſquires, will be diſpoſed of by private ſale, on reaſonable terms, and time allowed for payment of a part of the purchaſe money.

THIS FARM, conſiſting of about 284 acres, is thrown into three diviſions; each will have a good aſſortment of arable land, wood and meadow, all abundantly ſupplied with water by ſprings and creeks; together with ſome fine bottoms, which will fall into each diviſion.

No. 1, on which is a ſtone quarry, contains about 132 acres.

No. 2, on which are the walls of a burnt houſe, a ſmall ſtone out-houſe, a frame barn, and a young thriving orchard, contains about 114 acres.

No. 3, contains about 38 acres.

Likewiſe to be ſold, two parcels of land in Paſſyunk, clear of groundrent, viz.

No. 4, a lot on the bank of the river Schuylkill, on which are the frame and boards of a large 2 ſtory houſe (blown down) under which is a cellar; there are likewiſe a frame kitchen clapboarded, and a well dug. It commands a very extenſive and pleaſant proſpect; being the corner lot on the road, and is well adapted for a gentleman's ſeat, or an houſe of entertainment.

No. 5, a paſture lot almoſt ſquare, ſituate at a ſmall diſtance from the aforeſaid, on the eaſterly ſide of Paſſyunk road, containing 5 acres and 155 perches; has been limed at a conſiderable expence: This might well ſuit the purchaſer of No. 4.

Alſo, a three ſtory brick houſe, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Moravian alley, containing in front on ſaid alley, 13 feet; the lot on which it ſtands is 25 feet front, and 85 feet deep, clear of groundrent, and the premiſes now lett for 30 l. per annum.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe part or the whole of ſaid eſtate, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcribers, truſtees of the real eſtate of the Reverend William Sturgeon, and his deceaſed wife Hannah.

RICHARD PETERS,
HUGH ROBERTS,
DANIEL RUNDLE,
JOHN MURGATROYD.

Theſe.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail, May 1, 1770, a certain Michael Bradley; he came from Ireland about 2 or 3 years ago; he is ſuppoſed to be between 30 and 40 years of age, ſandy complexion, well ſet; had on, a green jacket, ozenbrigs ſhirt and frock, leather breeches, old felt hat, cocked up. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Michael Bradley, in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, near Mount-Holly, in Burlington county, New-Jerſey, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

¶ JOHN HILLIARD.

To be ſold, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Friday, the 25th of this inſtant May, in the Evening of the ſaid Day,

A LARGE commodious 60 Feet Water Lot, on which there is built, a good Wharf, and 3 large commodious 3 Story Houſes, with Stores under each of them, compleatly finiſhed and painted; each Houſe has 2 good Rooms on a Floor, 2 Cloſets in each Room, and 2 Garrets, with Chimneys.

The firſt Houſe is about 20 Feet Front by about 36 Feet deep.

The ſecond is about 20 Feet Front (including Half of a 9 Feet Alley) by about 36 Feet deep, with a good Room over the Alley, and a Vault under it, that will hold 8 Hogſheads of Rum.

The third is about 20 Feet Front (including Half of a 9 Feet Alley) by about 36 Feet deep, with 2 Rooms over the Alley, and a Vault under it that will hold 4 Hogſheads of Rum. All the 3 Buildings or Houſes, from the Stores upwards, are 14 Inch Wall Front and Back, with a Balcony to each, fronting the River Delaware, from which you have a fine Proſpect both up and down ſaid River.

The Buildings are ſituated in Swanſon-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, extending from thence into the River as far as other Water Lots; the Wharf is carried out 120 Feet, at the End thereof a Thoroughfare, with a 56 Feet Pier, and a Dock to the Southward of the ſaid Pier; bounded Weſtward, by Swanſon-ſtreet aforeſaid, Eaſtward, by the River Delaware, Southward, by Ground of Anthony Duche, ſen. and Northward, by other Ground of Zacharias Nieman; the whole ſubject to a Groundrent of £16 Currency per Annum for ever. As the Wharf and Houſes are ſo well known, it is needleſs to enlarge on its Situation for carrying on the Lumber Buſineſs, which it has been employed in for upwards of 12 Years, by the Subſcriber and Mr. Robert Knox.

Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame Time and Place, a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the Eaſt-ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in Breadth 15 Feet, and in Depth 65 Feet, on which is erected, a new Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, 2 Story high, 12 Feet front by 18 Feet deep, with a good Cellar under the ſame; ſubject to a Groundrent of £4 13 9 Currency per Ann.

Likewiſe to be ſold, at the ſame Time and Place, a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the Eaſt-ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in Breadth 17 and a Half Feet, and in Depth 65 Feet, with a Frame Tenement thereon, about 14 and a Half Feet Front by 21 Feet deep, with a good Cellar under the ſame; ſubject to a Groundrent of £4 13 9 Currency per Ann.

ZACHARIAS NIEMAN.

Cheſter, May 8, 1770.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 24th day of this inſtant May, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain tenement, and lot of land, containing about one acre, ſituate in Tredyffryn townſhip, in Cheſter county; bounded by lands of Boſtian Rink, and Benjamin Robeſon, Lancaſter road, and the Valley road; late the eſtate of Benjamin Hamton, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 25th day of this inſtant May, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation, and tract of good land, thereunto belonging, containing 280 acres, and allowance, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Eaſt Nantmell townſhip, in Cheſter county; bounded by lands of James Munſey, Moſes Mellocin, Manor Line, &c. Alſo at the ſame time and place, will be ſold feather beds and bedding, caſe of drawers, table and chairs; alſo horſes, cows and ſheep, and other things, not here inſerted; late the eſtate of John Hamilton, ſeized and taken in execution by John Morton, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold by

JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on the 26th day of this inſtant May, at 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter; bounded ſouthward, with Bridge-ſtreet, weſtward, with ------ſtreet, northward, with John Salkeld's land, and eaſtward, with lots of John Salkeld, deceaſed; late the eſtate of Edward Turner; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 26th day of this inſtant May, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, thereunto belonging, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Whiteland townſhip, in Cheſter county, bounded by lands of John Kerlin, John Templeton, and others. Alſo another meſſuage or tenement, and tract of 7 acres of land, more or leſs, bounded by John Kerlin, Samuel Kennedy, and Lancaſter road; all late the eſtate of James Hunter, the younger, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

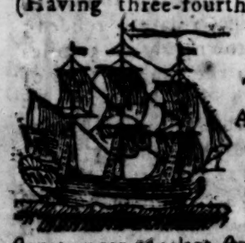
JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

For LONDON, immediately,

(Having three-fourths of her cargoe ready to go on board)

The SHIP

PHILADELPHIA PACKET,



THOMAS MOORE, Maſter;

A prime ſailer, and has good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to ſaid maſter at the London Coffee-houſe, or to JOHN WILLDAY; who has for ſale, at his ſtore in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian Queen, Perſians, 3 qr. mantuas, tobines, flowered ſattin, and brocaded ſilks, cotton counterpanes, bed-ticking, a ſmall aſſortment of hardware, 3d. nails, felt hats, ſail-cloth, No. 1 and 5, crocus bagging, wool cards, cags of ſhort pipes, neſts of Engliſh braſs kettles, roll brimſtone, madder, chalk, whiting, and grind-ſtones, &c.-----And at his ſtore at Chriſtiana-Bridge, almoſt a general aſſortment of all kinds of goods wanted in that part of the country. ¶

For SAVANNAH *(in* GEORGIA*)*

The BRIG

GEORGIA PACKET,

JOHN SOUDER, Commander;

A good Live Oak and Cedar Veſſel, having moſt excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to BRIGHT and PECHIN, or ſaid Commander on board, at ſaid Bright and Pechin's Wharff.

N. B. A Quantity of choice new Rice, Soal Leather, Bees Wax, Sagoe, Powder Soy, Logwood, &c. to be ſold by ſaid Bright and Pechin, at their Store in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

In FRONT-STREET, a few Doors above ARCH-STREET,

A SERVANT LAD's TIME, who has ſix Years to ſerve. He is an Engliſh Lad, and can be well recommended, he will be ſold to none but ſuch as are likely to uſe him kindly. Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame Place, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and Dry Goods; likewiſe China, Delf, and Glaſs-ware, &c.

7th of 3d Month, 1770. JOSEPH DRINKER.

N. B. Said DRINKER carries on the COOPER's BUSINESS as formerly, where may be had Hogſheads, Barrels, &c. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of ROBERT STEWART, on Tueſday, the 1ſt of May, in Blockley Townſhip, a bay HORSE, about 15 Hands high, ſhod all round, is a natural Pacer, and has a ſhort bob Tail. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

May 2, 1770. ¶ ROBERT STEWART.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 28th of May, at 7 o' clock in the evening, at the houſe of Martin Cryder, at the Sign of the Swan, in Second-ſtreet, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Second-ſtreet, 17 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth, on Vine-ſtreet, 51 feet; ſubject to a groundrent of 3l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum.

Alſo a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet Continued, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extending in depth 230 feet, to a certain 40 feet ſtreet, running from Browne's-ſtreet to Poplar Lane; bounded eaſtward by the ſaid 40 feet ſtreet, ſouthward by ground now or late of Robert Shepherd, weſtward by Third-ſtreet Continued as aforeſaid, and Northward by ground of James Caſſell; ſubject to a groundrent of 2l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum.

And a certain other tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet Continued, containing in breadth, on Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 30 feet, and in length or depth 230 feet, to the aforeſaid 40 feet ſtreet; bounded weſtward by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by ground of William Fox, eaſtward by the ſaid 40 feet ſtreet, and northward by ground now or late of Daniel Ballard; ſubject to a groundrent of 3l. 15s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Adam Evey, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 29th of May, at 7 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 27 feet, or thereabouts, and extending in depth from Second to Dock-ſtreet, having ſix meſſuages or tenements erected thereon; bounded eaſtward by Dock-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by ground of Henry Liſle, weſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, and northward by ground of Hannah Steel; ſubject to a groundrent of 45l. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of John Newby, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 30th of May, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jonathan Humphreys, at High-ſtreet Ferry,---Nine lots or pieces of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Blockley, near the river Schuylkill, viz. No. 1, *containing 7 acres and a half, and 4 perches of land (lately cleared) bounded by the road leading from Schuylkill Mill to the Middle Ferry, and by the road leading from Lancaſter road to ſaid mill.*----No. 2, *containing 7 acres of land (lately cleared) bounded by the road leading from Schuylkill Mill to the Middle Ferry.*---No. 3, *containing 10 acres, 1 quarter, and 15 perches of land (lately cleared) bounded by Marſhall's road, leading to the Middle Ferry, and the road leading from Lancaſter road to Schuylkill Mill.*----No. 4, *containing 10 acres and 15 perches of clear, and chiefly old land, bounded by Marſhall's road aforeſaid.*-----No. 5, *containing 15 acres 1 quarter, and 18 perches of land, about one fifth part thereof cleared, the remainder good well timbered woodland, with a never-failing ſpring of water thereon; bounded by Marſhall's road.*-----No. 6, *containing 17 acres 1 quarter, and 22 perches of land, about one fourth part thereof cleared, the remainder good woodland, well timbered, and a never-failing ſpring of water thereon; bounded by lots No. 5 & 7, and has the privilege of a road extending into Marſhall's road aforeſaid.*---No. 7, *containing 12 acres and a half, and 33 perches of land, about one fourth thereof cleared, the remainder well timbered, and likewiſe a never-failing ſpring of water, which runs through the whole lot; bounded by the road leading from Schuylkill Mill to the Middle Ferry.*---No. 8, *containing 9 acres 3 quarters, and 13 perches of land, all well timbered, and ſupplied with water by the abovementioned ſprings; bounded by the road leading from Schuylkill Mill to the Middle Ferry.*---No. 9, *containing 8 acres 1 quarter, and 16 perches of land, well timbered, and likewiſe ſupplied with water by the abovementioned ſprings; bounded by the laſt aforementioned road. The above deſcribed lots are very ſuitable for Gentlemens country ſeats, on account of their high and pleaſant ſituation, and the beautiful and extenſive proſpect; plans thereof may be ſeen at the London Coffee-Houſe, at George Gray's, at the Lower-Ferry, and at the place of ſale; the ſaid lots are part of the eſtate of Richard Gardiner; ſeized and taken in execution by*

JOSEPH REDMAN, *Sheriff.*

To be SOLD, by private SALE,

A CERTAIN Lot of Ground, ſituated in the City of Philadelphia, bounded on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet, between Lombard-ſtreet and Pine-ſtreet, containing in breadth 25 feet 6 inches, and in Length, or Depth 198 feet, together with a good Frame Houſe, and a Summer Houſe, on the Premiſes. It letts for Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings a Year, and there is a Leaſe on the Place for 6 or 7 Years. Enquire of JOHN MERRITT, Caulker, in Almond-ſtreet, in Southwark, or of EDWARD GETTIER, Cooper, near the Swedes Church. ¶

Eaſt-Caln Townſhip, April 30, 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE BOY, turned of 16 Years of Age, bred to every Kind of Country Work; a hearty ſound Boy, has had the Small-Pox, he is honeſt, not given to drink any ſpirituous Liquor to hurt himſelf, ſold for no Fault, I had him from his Infancy. JOHN GILLELYLEN. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 30th day of March laſt, a convict ſervant man, named Richard Fletcher, a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, he has a ſcald head, and wears a pitched cap, to cure it; has a very bold look; had on, when he went away, a lightiſh coloured cloth coat and breeches, a ſhort jacket, white wool ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me GEORGE PHIPPS.

N. B. It is thought he is gone to Shamokin. §

STRAYED away, on the 19th of laſt month, from the ſubſcriber, living on the plantation of the late Richard Finney, deceaſed, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown MARE, ſix years old this ſpring, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, no brand nor ear-mark, the off hoof a little crooked, ſome white hairs in her tail. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† JOHN MIERS.

STOLEN from the plantation where the ſubſctiber lives, near the Three Bridges, in Talbot county, Maryland, on Friday night, the 13th of April laſt, a light bay MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, docked remarkably ſhort, her head is long, and her ears are large, reſembling the ears of a mule, the hair is worn off her thighs with the plow traces, ſhe is tender mouthed, and was low in fleſh when ſtolen away, ſhe is not branded, unleſs done ſince ſhe was ſtolen, nor hath any white about her. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, and gives intelligence thereof, ſo that the owner gets her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM BLAKE.

N. B. Said *William Blake* will give Three Pounds for apprehending the thief, that he may be brought to juſtice. §

RUN away on the 19th day of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cumru townſhip, Berks county, within 5 miles of Reading town, a NEGROE man, about 28 years of age, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, has loſt ſeveral of his fore teeth, and his right foot is froſt-bitten; had on, when he went away, a blanket coat, whitiſh cloth jacket and breeches, homeſpun ſhirt, and is named Dick, alias John Linch; had a collar round his neck, and a chain to his leg; he pretends to be free, and is very much given to lying. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me DAVID EVANS.

N. B. Said Negroe took with him a hammer and chiſel. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 26th of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Exeter townſhip, Berks county, a dark brown HORSE, about 7 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſhort mane and bob tail, a high back, a ſmall ſaddle-mark, is ſhod before; he paces and trots, and is ſuppoſed to be branded M. S. though not plain. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall receive Forty Shillings reward, and if the thief is alſo taken up and ſecured, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, Twenty Shillings farther, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHRISTIAN WICKS. ¶

Elſinborough, April 30, 1770.

A FERRY BOAT, belonging to the ſubſcriber, living in Elſinborough, with one James Canaday on board, it is ſaid, ſet out from Port Penn, to come home to Elſinborough, the 9th inſtant, about ſunſet, and was ſeen to croſs over as far as the upper end of Reedy-Iſland, the wind blowing very freſh at Northweſt, has never been heard of ſince, as we know of; the boat would carry about four or five horſes, rigged ſloop faſhion, with a poplar maſt, and decked before the maſt. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid boat, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, or Three Pounds if brought home, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ BENJAMIN HOLME.

Lancaſter, May 2, 1770.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Alliſon, Eſq; late of Donnegall townſhip, in Lancaſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to be punctual in their payments to the ſubſcribers, executors to ſaid eſtate, on or before the firſt Tueſday in June next, otherwiſe they may expect to be proceeded againſt according to law, without reſpect to perſons; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring the ſame to the executors, before the ſaid day, that they may be adjuſted, as the executors are at that time under an abſolute neceſſity of making a final ſettlement of the ſaid eſtate with the Regiſter, and Orphan's Court. JAMES ANDERSON, and JOSEPH CANDOUR, Executors. §

THOSE who incline to have *beſt ſalt-peter'd* HAMS, *Flitch Bacon*, or *Jowles*, of the Subſcriber, are requeſted to ſend in their Names, and Quantity wanted, to Mr. *Francis Hopkinſon*, in Front-ſtreet (who will communicate the ſame to me) and they ſhall be ſupplied, as ſoon as the Diſtance will permit. JOSEPH BORDEN.

N. B. I have not this Year, nor any preceding Year, ſent Hams to Philadelphia to be ſtored and retailed; whoever, therefore, offers any for Sale, *as mine*, endeavours to impoſe upon the Public.---My Cuſtomers are therefore requeſted to be upon their Guard againſt ſuch Deceptions.

ALL perſons who were indebted to SAMUEL FLOWER, Eſq; late of this city, deceaſed, by bond, bill, note, book-debt, or by any agreement whatever, are deſired to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers, adminiſtrators to ſaid eſtate: And they are hereby forbid to pay ſuch debts, or any part thereof, to any other perſon or perſons---And whereas there are ſeveral deeds, and other papers, belonging to the ſaid eſtate, which are withheld from the ſaid adminiſtrators; therefore all perſons are hereby cautioned not to purchaſe, or take aſſignment for any part of the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, real or perſonal, from the poſſeſſors of ſuch deeds or papers.----And all perſons who have paid any ſums of money in diſcharge of their debts, or any part thereof, ſince the death of ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to give information thereof to the Subſcribers, who only have the right to receive, and can give legal diſcharges for the ſame. GERARDUS CLARKSON, THOMAS ASSHETON, DANIEL WILLIAMS. Philadelphia, March 12, 1770.

BAR-IRON,

Of the beſt quality, by large or ſmall quantity, to be ſold by JACOB MORGAN, in Market-ſtreet.

ALSO,

FORGE HAMMERS, and a few genteel CHIMNEY BACKS.----As alſo, Teneriffe and Fyall WINES, by the pipe, hogſhead, and quarter caſk; Weſt-India and Continent RUM, by the hogſhead, or leſs quantity; melaſſes; loaf, lump, and Muſcovado SUGARS; tea, pepper, allſpice, and ginger; tar, and blubber, &c.-----A few caſks of country made glaſs, containing half gallon, quart, and pint bottles. ¶

To be SOLD, or LETT,

By the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, and may be entered upon the firſt day of May next,

TWO joining LOTS, ſituate in Iſaac Mayer's Town, in Heidelberg townſhip, Lancaſter county; on one of theſe lots is erected, a 2 ſtory ſquare log-houſe, with a cellar under it, a ſtone ſtable, 33 feet long, and other conveniencies for tavern-keeping, which buſineſs has been kept there for ſome time paſt. On the other lot is a one ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a cellar under it, and ſtabling, as the foregoing, very convenient for a ſtore, tavern, or other public buſineſs. Whoever is inclined to buy or rent one or both theſe lots, may know the terms, by applying to the owner.

¶ JACOB GASSER.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on immediately, for a Term of Years,

THE Houſe and Wharff, near Pool's Bridge, adjoining the new public Wharff, where the late Morris Hays lived, very convenient for landing all Sorts of Lumber. Enquire of

¶ 4 W. ALEXANDER HUSTON.

To be ſold by the ſaid Alexander Huſton, a ſtrong healthy Negroe Wench, about 18 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox and Meaſles, able to go through any Sort of Drudgery.

Baltimore-Town, January 19, 1770.

WAS LOST, yeſterday, near Mr. Buck's tavern, on the road leading from Joppa to Baltimore-Town, a Silver WATCH, with a ſteel chain; any perſon who may have found the ſame, and will do themſelves and the loſer the juſtice to carry, or ſend it to the Sign of the One Tob and Bacchus, in Baltimore-Town, ſhall receive a very generous reward, and it will be acknowledged as a favour by

¶ 5 W. JOHN LITTLE.

JACOB REISER, TINMAN,

HEREBY gives Notice to his Cuſtomers in particular, and the Public in general, That he is removed from Third-ſtreet, into Race-ſtreet, next Door to the Sign of the Green-Tree, between Second and Third-ſtreets; where he carries on his Buſineſs as uſual. His former Cuſtomers, as well as others, who will be pleaſed to deal with him, may depend on being ſerved with the beſt of Work, at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

N. B. Said Reiſer alſo buys and exchanges old Pewter, Lead, Copper, and Braſs, for new Work, &c. &c. †

From the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL of March 20.

To the Publiſher of the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

SIR,

I BELIEVE there is no man, however indifferent about the intereſts of this country, who will not readily confeſs, that the ſituation, to which we are now reduced, whether it has ariſen from the violence of faction, or from an arbitrary ſyſtem of government, juſtifies the moſt melancholy apprehenſions, and calls for the exertion of whatever wiſdom or vigour is left among us. The K---'s anſwer to the Remonſtrance of the City of London, and the meaſures ſince adopted by the Miniſtry, amount to a plain declaration, that the principle, on which Mr. Luttrell was ſeated in the Houſe of Commons, is to be ſupported in all its conſequences, and carried to its utmoſt extent. The ſame ſpirit, which violated the freedom of election, now invades the declaration and Bill of Rights, and threatens to puniſh the ſubject for exerciſing a privilege, hitherto undiſputed, of petitioning the Crown. The grievances of the people are aggravated by inſults; their complaints not merely diſregarded, but checked by authority; and every one of thoſe acts, againſt which they remonſtrated, confirmed by the K---'s deciſive approbation. At ſuch a moment, no honeſt man will remain ſilent or inactive. However diſtinguiſhed by rank or property, in the rights of freedom we are all equal. As we are Engliſhmen, the leaſt conſiderable man among us has an intereſt, equal to the proudeſt nobleman, in the laws and conſtitution of his country, and is equally called upon to make a generous contribution in ſupport of them;---whether it be the heart to conceive, the underſtanding to direct, or the hand to execute. It is a common cauſe, in which we are all intereſted, in which we ſhould all be engaged. The man, who deſerts it at this alarming criſis, is an enemy to his country, and, what I think of infinitely leſs value, a traitor to his S-------n. The ſubject, who is truly loyal to the Chief Magiſtrate, will neither adviſe nor ſubmit to arbitrary meaſures. The city of London have given an example, which, I doubt not, will be followed by the whole kingdom. The noble ſpirit of the metropolis is the life-blood of the State, collected at the heart; from that point it circulates, with health and vigour, through every artery of the conſtitution. The time is come, when the body of the Engliſh people muſt aſſert their own cauſe. Conſcious of their ſtrength, and animated by a ſenſe of their duty, they will not ſurrender their birth-rights to Miniſters, Parliaments, or Kings.

The city of London have expreſſed their ſentiments with freedom and firmneſs; they have ſpoken truth boldly; and, in whatever light their Remonſtrance may be repreſented by courtiers, I defy the moſt ſubtle lawyer in this country to point out a ſingle inſtance, in which they have exceeded the truth. Even that aſſertion, which we are told is moſt offenſive to Parliament, in the theory of the Engliſh conſtitution, is ſtrictly true. If any part of the repreſentative body be not choſen by the people, that part vitiates and corrupts the whole. If there be a defect in the repreſentation of the people, that power, which alone is equal to the making of laws in this country, is not compleat, and the acts of parliament, under that circumſtance, are not the acts of a pure and intire legiſlature. I ſpeak of the theory of our conſtitution; and whatever difficulties or inconveniences may attend the practice, I am ready to maintain, that as far as the fact deviates from the principle, ſo far the practice is vicious and corrupt. I have not heard a queſtion raiſed upon any other part of the Remonſtrance. That the principle, on which the Middleſex Election was determined, is more pernicious in its effects, than either the levying of ſhip-money by Charles the Firſt, or the ſuſpending power aſſumed by his ſon, will hardly be diſputed by any man, who underſtands or wiſhes well to the Engliſh conſtitution. It is not an act of open violence done by the King, or any direct and palpable breach of the laws attempted by his Miniſter, that can ever endanger the liberties of this country. Againſt ſuch a King or Miniſter the people would immediately take the alarm, and all parties unite to oppoſe him. The laws may be groſly violated in particular inſtances, without any direct attack upon the whole ſyſtem. Facts of that kind ſtand alone; they are attributed to neceſſity, not defended upon principle. We can never be really in danger, until the forms of parliament are made uſe of to deſtroy the ſubſtance of our civil and political liberties;---until parliament itſelf betrays its truſt, by contributing to eſtabliſh new principles of government, and employing the very weapons, committed to it by the collective body, to ſtab the conſtitution.

As for the terms of the Remonſtrance, I preſume it will not be affirmed, by any perſon leſs poliſhed than a Gentleman Uſher, that this is a ſeaſon for compliments. Our gracious -------- indeed is abundantly civil to himſelf. Inſtead of an anſwer to a petition, his ------- very gracefully pronounces his own panegyric; and I confeſs that, as far as his perſonal behaviour, or the royal purity of his intentions is concerned, the truth of thoſe declarations, which the miniſter has drawn up for his maſter, cannot decently be diſputed. In every other reſpect, I affirm that they are abſolutely unſupported, either in argument or fact. I muſt add too, that ſuppoſing the ſpeech were otherwiſe unexceptionable, it is not a direct anſwer to the petition of the city. His ------- is pleaſed to ſay, that he is always ready to receive the requeſts of his ſubjects; yet the ſheriffs were twice ſent back with an excuſe, and it was certainly debated in council, whether or no the magiſtrates of the city of London ſhould be admitted to an audience. Whether the Remonſtrance be or be not injurious to Parliament, is the very queſtion between the Parliament and the people, and ſuch a queſtion, as cannot be decided by the aſſertion of a third party, however reſpectable. That the petitioning for a diſſolution of Parliament is irreconcileable with the principles of the conſtitution, is a new doctrine. His M-------y, perhaps, has not been informed that the Houſe of Commons themſelves have, by a former reſolution, admitted it to be the right of the ſubject. His ------ proceeds to aſſure us, that he has made the laws the rule of his conduct.--- Was it in ordering or permitting his miniſters to apprehend Mr. Wilkes by a General Warrant?----Was it in ſuffering his miniſters to revive the obſolete maxim of *nullum tempus* to rob the Duke of Portland of his property, and thereby give a deciſive turn to a county election?---Was it in erecting a chamber conſultation of ſurgeons, with authority to examine into and ſupercede the legal verdict of a jury? Or did his ------- conſult the laws of this country, when he permitted his ſecretary of ſtate to declare, that, whenever the civil magiſtrate is trifled with, a military force muſt be ſent for, *without the delay of a moment*, and effectually employed? Or was it in the barbarous exactneſs with which this illegal, inhuman doctrine was carried into execution?---If his ------- had recollected theſe facts, I think he would never have ſaid, at leaſt with any reference to the meaſures of his government, that he had made the laws the rule of his conduct. To talk of preſerving the affections, or relying on the ſupport of his ſubjects, whilſt he continues to act upon theſe principles, is indeed paying a compliment to their loyalty, which I hope they have too much ſpirit and underſtanding to deſerve.

His -------, we are told, is not only punctual in the performance of his own duty, but careful not to aſſume any of thoſe powers which the conſtitution has placed in other hsnds. Admitting this laſt aſſertion to be ſtrictly true, it is no way to the purpoſe. The city of London have not deſired the -------- to aſſume a power placed in other hands. If they had, I ſhould hope to ſee the perſon, who dared to preſent ſuch a petition, immediately impeached. They ſolicit their ------- to exert that conſtitutional authority, which the laws have veſted in him for the benefit of his ſubjects. They call upon him to make uſe of his lawful prerogative in a caſe, which our laws evidently ſuppoſed might happen, ſince they have provided for it by truſting the Sovereign with a diſcretionary power to diſſolve the parliament. This requeſt will, I am confident, be ſupported by Remonſtrances from all parts of the kingdom. His ------- will find, at laſt, that this is the ſenſe of his people, and that it is not his intereſt to ſupport either Miniſtry or Parliament, at the hazard of a breach with the collective body of his ſubjects.---That he is the King of a free people is indeed his greateſt glory. That he may long remain as the King of a free people, is the ſecond wiſh that animates my heart. The firſt is, THAT THE PEOPLE MAY BE FREE.

JUNIUS.

LONDON, March 20.

The following Reports prevailed this Morning:

All the P--rs were ſummoned Yeſterday to meet this Day.

Two great Bodies were expected to go with an Addreſs of Thanks this Day to a Great Perſonage, on Account of the Regard expreſſed for them in a late Reply.

Another Account ſays, that an Addreſs was voted very early this Morning, by a certain Society, almoſt Nem. Con.

In a ſpirited Harangue delivered very lately, the Party declared Things had come to ſuch a Paſs, that there was a Neceſſity to place ſome Departments in other Hands, and propoſed ſeveral Noblemen of unblemiſhed Characters to act as M-------rs without pay; but this was only conſidered as an Utopean Scheme.

A City Magiſtrate is ſaid to have outdone all his former Outdoings Yeſterday, and even dared his Opponents to put their Threatenings in Practice.

To-morrow Se'nnight is the Day fixed for the Electors of Weſtminſter to meet in Weſtminſter-Hall, to conſider of an Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition to his Majeſty, for the Redreſs of Grievances.

It was whiſpered this Morning, that a very mortifying Taſk would be impoſed on the two patriotic Sheriffs, to be performed at the Royal Exchange on Thurſday next, the Day of the Lord Mayor's grand Entertainment for the Minority Members.

Some have gone ſo far as to report that a Refuſal has been thought of.

This Day Sir Edward Hawke preſided at a full Board of Admiralty, when it is ſaid, ſome Ships of War were ordered to be put in Commiſſion.

A correſpondent writes to us as follows: "*It is now beyond a doubt that a certain paper, read and preſented to a great perſonage, will be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, and the Sheriffs of London muſt attend to have the ſentence put in execution! Is not this the worſt of tyranny? Oh horrid! Fathers are forced to look on while their children are committed to the flames, and conſumed to aſhes before their faces. Is not this refining on the Smithfield cruelties in the days of Queen Mary? Oh Procraſtes! Oh Nero! Oh Liberty! Oh my Country.*"

Letters from Warſaw inform, that in the late bloody action between the Ruſſians and Confederates near Dobra, in the Palatinate of Kaliſch, moſt of the chiefs of the latter were ſlain, and amongſt them the Count Zawoyſky, who had ſerved in France under Marſhal Saxe.

The Duke of Grafton complained in the ----- of -------, that if the *proteſting Lords* continued thus to thwart the Miniſtry, all Buſineſs muſt ſtand ſtill, and that the King's Affairs could not go on. To which Lord Shelburne replied, that the King's Affairs never went on ſo well in the Duke of Grafton's Hands, as when they did ſtand ſtill.

The Miniſtry are under real Apprehenſions of a Rupture with France, but they bear it with a moſt chearful Spirit; for they rely on a vigorous Exertion from the People, in return for the *manifold Services* which they have done their Country.

It is a known Fact, that ſeveral very opulent Perſons have reſolved to draw out their whole Property from the Bank, unleſs a Redreſs of public Grievances be obtained.

March 22. On Monday Night a Queſtion was put, that to deny the Legality, and aſſert that the Proceedings of a certain Body are not valid, is unwarrantable, tends to diſturb the Peace of the Kingdom, by withdrawing Subjects from their Obedience, and that the conveying to the Crown a Remonſtrance with ſuch Poſitions, is a dangerous and groſs Abuſe. The Numbers for the Queſtion were 284, againſt it 127.

A certain Aſſembly were on Monday ſo exceedingly polite, that the Tower, Newgate, and Common Hangman, were Words thought too indelicate to be once mentioned.

In a few Days, it is ſaid, Expulſion will imply Incapacitation.

A Propoſal was made a few Days ago, by one of the M-n-r-ty, for laying ſome Reſtraint upon the Preſs, but it was not ſeconded.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, March 14.

"The Daniſh Reſident here has communicated a Note, by Order of his Maſter, to all the foreign Miniſters, in which that Monarch vindicates himſelf from the Allegations of the Algerines, who, to juſtify their Rupture with Denmark, aſſert, that the latter has ſhewn itſelf an Enemy to the Ottoman Porte, by furniſhing Aſſiſtance to the Ruſſians, and that the Danes have beſides ſold Paſſports to Strangers, carrying on Commerce in the Mediterranean, contrary to the Article of the laſt Treaty of Peace, by which the Crown of Denmark, by particular Agreement, engages to give them only to its own Subjects. In Anſwer to theſe two Points, his Daniſh Majeſty firſt obſerves, that the Grand Signor, by ſending an Officer to Algiers, charged with an Imperial Order to the Dey, enjoining him to make Peace with Denmark, has ſufficiently proved the good Underſtanding that ſubſiſts between him and his Highneſs. Secondly, that it is abſolutely falſe, that Paſſports have ever been granted by the Danes to Strangers carrying on Commerce in the Mediterranean. This Memorial is looked upon to be very ſpirited, and abundantly juſtifies his Daniſh Majeſty in regard to the preſent Quarrel between him and the Algerines; which, it is imagined, the latter will further rue, as the Porte ſeems neither inclined, nor able, to afford them the leaſt Aſſiſtance."

It has been reported by a very experienced Officer in the Navy, who has lately had an Opportunity of viewing much of our Naval Department, that if it is not more particularly looked into, we ſhall not be able to look an Enemy in the Face at Sea, as every Thing is in a ruinous Condition.

It is true, that the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, is diſmiſſed from a conſiderable Poſt he held under the Government there, and that the Earl of Shannon is alſo diſmiſſed. The latter is ſucceeded by Lord Drogheda.

It is ſaid, that John Ketch, Eſq; has ſent a Letter to the Lord Mayor, acquainting his Lordſhip, that he will ſooner reſign his Place, than burn the City Rem--------ce.

Some People report, that a Propoſal will be made in a certain Place, that three great City Officers ſhall aſk Pardon of a Great Perſonage for their Conduct reſpecting a certain Remonſtrance.

The Words *Pains* and *Penalties* were certainly often made uſe of Yeſterday, in a certain Place, by the C---t Party, and were as often echoed back from the other Side, but indeed with ſome additional Expreſſions, declarative of the Conſequences to be thence apprehended.

Letters from Nice mention, that the Earl of Bute propoſes to ſet out ſome Time in May on his Return to England.

It is reported, that the late private Treaty between France and Sweden is diſadvantageous to Great-Britain.

We hear, that this Day correct Liſts of the French and Spaniſh Fleets, both at Sea, and in the ſeveral Ports of thoſe Kingdoms, including thoſe upon the Stocks, were laid before a certain Board, previous to their being ſubmitted to the Inſpection of two great Aſſemblies.

This Afternoon, the following, among other Noblemen and Gentlemen, were to ſet out in Proceſſion from the Thatched Houſe Tavern, in St. James's-ſtreet, in order to dine with the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at the Manſion Houſe, viz. The Dukes of Richmond, Bolton, Devonſhire, Portland, Mancheſter, and Northumberland: The Marquis of Rockingham: The Earls of Huntingdon, Suffolk, Plymouth, Scarborough, Albemarle, Dartmouth, Tankerville, Effingham, Fitzwilliam, Temple, Chatham, Beſborough, Shelburne: Viſcounts Hereford and Torrington: Lords Abergavenny, Berkley, King, Monſon, Forteſcue, Hyde, Lyttleton, Camden: Earls of Corke, Donnegal, Verney, Fife, Ludlow: Viſcounts Wenham and Downe: Marquis of Granby, Earl Piercy: Lords Germaine, Sutton, George, Frederick, and John Cavendiſh.

Many Freeholders of the County of Middleſex, mounted on Horſe-back, preceded by a Band of Muſick, met in St. James's-ſtreet, and eſcorted the above illuſtrious Company to the City-gate, where the City Marſhals were to meet them, and conduct them to the Manſion Houſe.

A joint Addreſs of two illuſtrious Bodies, relative to a popular Paper, it is ſaid, will be preſented To-morrow.

The Betts on Tueſday, relative to a certain Addreſs, were 248 to 94.

It is now thought, that no Puniſhment will be inflicted, other than a Reprimand to three City Officers.

Tueſday, in an auguſt Aſſembly, the patriotic Chief Magiſtrate of a great City ſpoke near two Hours, which every Perſon preſent agreed was the merrieſt two Hours they have had all this Meeting.

We hear, if ſome of the Gentlemen of the Minority ſhould ſell out their Property in the Stocks, as has been threatened, and out of Pique endeavour to ſink the national Credit, large Sums will be immediately poured in by the Nobility, &c. of the Majority, to ſupport the public Funds, and defeat the Intentions of their Opponents.

It has been obſerved, that the Majority have encreaſed ſince the Remonſtrance was preſented.

A Writer in Favour of America ſays, "When Great-Britain, almoſt defenceleſs, is threatened and inſulted by France and Spain, there are upwards of twenty Sail of Ships of War, Cutters, and other armed Veſſels, employed in harraſſing and obſtructing the Trade of New-England. They have ſeized and detained, to the great Injury of the fair Trader, twenty-three Veſſels, which Injuſtice itſelf could not condemn, as not a Shadow of Charge appeared againſt them. Yet the unhappy Sufferers are precluded from all legal Means of being reimburſed for their Loſſes, or of checking theſe cruel and wanton Seizures, by the Puniſhment of thoſe who make them. Will Lord ------- deign to tell us what are his Ideas of the Trade of our Colonies, which enables them to take annually two Millions worth of our Manufactures? Does he think it injurious to this Country, that he is thus employing that Force, which ought to be turned againſt our inveterate Foes, to cruize againſt the American Merchant? He will tell us, perhaps, that this is intended againſt the illicit Trader: If ſo, why is not the Law open in America, as in Britain, againſt thoſe who make falſe and frivolous Seizures? In that Caſe the unfair Trader only would ſuffer; now, every One is equally expoſed to the Malevolence of Informers and Cuſtom-Houſe Officers; ſo that this Eſtabliſhment cannot operate ſo much to diſcountenance unfair Traffic, as to aboliſh entirely all Trade."

It is ſaid that Inſurances have been made at advanced Premiums, upon all the Britiſh outward-bound Eaſt-India Ships.

We hear the Middleſex Electors have fixed on To-morrow Se'nnight to meet at Mile End Aſſembly Room, to conſider of a Remonſtrance.

March 23. It is aſſerted, by thoſe who have ſeen a certain Addreſs, that it is of immoderate Length, and uncommonly adulatory.

Mr. Edmund B--ke, in a certain Club on Monday laſt, with his uſual Eloquence, maintained the Legality and Expediency of the Remonſtrance. He obſerved, "That the very Name of Remonſtrance implied ſomewhat diſagreeable; but that ſuch a Meaſure was not for that Reaſon to be declined, when the Situation of Affairs renders it neceſſary."----After inveighing a long Time againſt the M-------y, and the dreadful Effects of their pernicious Councils, "Of late," continued the above Gentleman, "there has been a mighty Fluctuation of M-------rs: Firſt Lord B--te, next Lord C-----m, then Mr. G-----lle, afterwards the Marquis of R--k-----m, the Duke of G-----n, and now the Noble Lord on the other Side of the Houſe (pointing to Lord N---h) *whom God long preſerve!*"

From Leeds, in Yorkſhire, we learn, that the Agents of the Coloniſts, employed for that Purpoſe, are very aſſiduous in engaging Woollen Manufacturers to go to different Parts of America.

In a Morning Paper, under the Head of *Secret Intelligence*, we find the following Article:---"If the Remonſtrance, Petition, and Addreſs from the City of London, lately preſented, be ordered to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman at Tyburn; which is ſaid to be intended, a public-ſpirited Citizen will make a Motion in a Common-Hall, to be called for that Purpoſe, to reſign the Charter of the City of London into the Hands of his Majeſty.

Extract of a Letter from Mancheſter, March 19.

"The Public may be aſſured, that the Manufacturers in this Kingdom are not in the leaſt benefited from the late Act of Parliament, which repeals all the American Revenue Acts, ſave that on Tea, the Excluſion of that ſingle Article ſubjecting them to the ſame Inconvenience as if the whole were continued, their Orders from America being abſolutely expreſſive, not to ſhip one Ounce of Goods, unleſs the whole of thoſe Acts are repealed. This Town and Neighbourhood already feel the ſevere Stroke, having conditional Orders by them to the Amount of 130,000l. the greateſt Part of which Sum, in Manufactures, now lies dormant in their Ware-houſes, ready to be packed up, and ſome have large Quantities ready caſed for ſhipping. What will be the Conſequence God only knows, but this may be ſaid with Propriety, that if ſome healing Remedy be not ſoon applied, the trading Part of this once flouriſhing Place will ſhortly experience a Fate more terrible in its Conſequence, than the late Stamp-Act would have entailed on them, had that Tax not been repealed."

It is whiſpered, that though the City Remonſtrance has proved ſo greatly inadequate to the End for which it was calculated, the preſent M-------y will not long be able to retain their Power.

A Correſpondent ſays, That the Doings and Undoings of a certain Aſſembly, with Regard to A-------n Affairs, will (it is generally apprehended) terminate in the total Ruin of the Trade between the Coloniſts and their Mother Country.

Letters from Dublin, of the 17th Inſt. ſay, "A Report prevails that an Engliſh Ship, laden with Proviſion for the Ruſſian Fleet, has been taken by a French Frigate, and carried into ſome Port of France."

A certain high Magiſtrate has repeatedly declared in Weſtminſter, that as the Chief of the City, he could have prevented the Remonſtrance if he pleaſed, but, on the contrary, he avowed the Contents, and took them upon himſelf.

March 24. We hear the Merchants and principal Inhabitants of the City have reſolved to addreſs his Majeſty in Terms of the higheſt Reſpect and Attachment, as ſoon as the Houſe of Commons have gone through the Conſideration of the Remonſtrance.

We are informed that ſeveral Gentlemen, making a great Majority of the Corporation and Livery of London, will join the Merchants in addreſſing his Majeſty.

We hear that Lord C-----m has given no direct Anſwer to thoſe who have yet applied to him, relative to the important Aſſertion of the hoſtile Behaviour to Great-Britain of ſome particular Powers, in ſome particular Quarter of the Globe; it is however certain, that his Lordſhip has declared he will, in due Time (at no great Diſtance) and in a proper Place, juſtify his Allegation, by naming and proving Particulars.

Thurſday the Upper Houſe ſat till almoſt ſeven o'Clock, and came to a Reſolution to hold a Conference with the other Houſe; at which Conference both Houſes agreed to addreſs his Majeſty; in Conſequence of which Yeſterday, at two o'Clock, a great Number of Lords and Commons waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, with an Addreſs, and were received very graciouſly.

The Populace behaved, on Thurſday Night, in a very inſolent Manner, demanding the Inhabitants of Cheapſide, Ludgate-Street, and Fleet-Street, to put out Lights; and ſuch of them as did not immediately comply, had their Windows broke. They were very outrageous at Mr. Barclay's, Linen-Draper, oppoſite Bow-Church, and did conſiderable Damage.

We are informed that 6 Ships of the Line are to be added to the Fleet now fitting out for the Mediterranean, and that they are to carry over a Body of Land Forces for a Reinforcement to the Garriſons of Gibraltar and Minorca.